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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1870.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOV-

ERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

Feb. 15, 1870.

[illegible]

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire railroad system and water transportation of the great West and Southwest, FORMS THE ADDITIONAL EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ROAD AS A NEW OUTLET FROM THE WEST TO THE SEA [illegible]

[illegible]

Chesapeake and Ohio with the Entire Railroad Systems of the West and Southwest, and with the Pacific Railroads.

Its valuable franchises and superior advantages will place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country;

And there Exists a Present Value, in Completed Road and Work Done, Equal to the Entire Amount of the Mortgage.

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference to the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1,000, $500 and $100.

They will be issued as Coupon Bonds, payable to bearer, and may be held in that form; or

The Bond may be registered in the name of the owner, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer attached, the principal being then transferable only on the books of the Company, unless reassigned to bearer; or

The coupons may be detached and canceled, the Bond made a PERMANENT REGISTERED BOND, transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes OF BONDS will be known respectively as:

1. "Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer."
2. "Registered Bonds with Coupons attached."
3. "Registered Bonds with Coupons detached,"

and should be so designated by correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have THIRTY YEARS to run from January 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent. per annum from Nov. 1, 1869. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The interest is payable in May and November, that it may take the place of that of the earlier issues of Five-twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A Sinking Fund of $100,000 PER ANNUM IS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS, TO TAKE EFFECT ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The mortgage is for $15,000,000, of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, now merged in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Of the remaining $13,000,000 a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the Road to the Ohio River, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest.

A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the markets, both of this country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully,

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers.

P.S.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, [illegible]

We buy and sell Government Bonds, and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances.

TELEGRAMS.

Relation of the French Emperor to the Ministry and Chambers.

A Sunday Law Proposed for the City of London.

Curious Arguments For and Against the Measure.

Seventy Lives Reported Lost in "Emma No. 8" Disaster.

Ninety Women and Girls Killed in an Indian Village.

EUROPE.

A Scheme for French Decentralization—The Domestic Policy Debate—The French Cable—An American Vessel Ashore on the Coast of France.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—M. CHEVANDIER DE VALDROME, Minister of the Interior, has submitted to the Emperor and to legislative bodies a report favoring the decentralization of the Executive administration. The Corps Legislatif has referred it to a committee consisting of MM. BARROT, GUIZOT and PREVOST-PARADOL. The Journal Officiel publishes a list of the persons appointed to revise and modify the administrative regulations throughout the Empire on the suggestions made by the Minister of the Interior and approved by the Emperor. Among the names on the list are those of the following Liberals: MM. Benoit, Dazy, Desmarets, Guillaume Guizot, Louis Lacaze, Delavergne and Prevost-Paradol....In the Corps Legislatif the debate on the interpellation regarding the domestic policy of the Government was continued. Count DARU, on the part of the Ministry, replied to the speech delivered yesterday by JULES FAVRE. He pronounced against the demand for a dissolution of the Chamber, declared that the Government desired to maintain peace at home and abroad, and to lay the foundations of a Parliamentary Government. The Emperor had manifested the will to follow a liberal policy. If discord arose between the Chambers and the Ministry, the Emperor must decide, and the Ministry would respect his will. The speech of the Minister was received with enthusiastic cheers, and the debate terminated with a vote of 236 in favor of and 18 against the Ministry....The preliminary examinations of the persons arrested during the recent troubles have been ended. One hundred and eight were unconditionally discharged, 93 were held to appear before the Court, and 120 were kept under arrest for conspiring against the State and the life of the Emperor....At a meeting of the shareholders of the French Cable Company, held in this city yesterday, the agreement with the Anglo-American, Atlantic and New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Companies for a working arrangement looking to economy of expense and expedition of business, was unanimously approved, and the directors were authorized to arrange with the French Government in regard to their exclusive rights, so as to give perfect reciprocity to the United States.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 22.—A vessel painted black and coppered, has been seen ashore near Cape Bow, on the north coast of Africa. A tent was erected on the shore over which an American flag was flying. No details have yet been received.

The Sunday Trade for London—Proposed Reform—Death of an English Bishop—Spain and Porto Rico—Expulsion of American Clergy from Rome.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A letter to the Daily News denounces the curtailments of telegraph facilities in London and Liverpool, when the authorities had reason to anticipate and time to prepare for an indefinite expansion of business on the transfer of the telegraph wires to the Government....In the House of Lords to-day Lord CHELMSFORD introduced a bill to secure a better observance of Sunday. It restrains, and in some cases entirely prohibits, trading on this day. Lord CHELMSFORD said this bill is intended to check a growing evil, and read statistics showing that over ten thousand shops were kept open on Sunday, in London alone. The Bishop of London spoke in support of the bill. The Earl of MORLEY signified that the bill had the approval of the Government. The Lord Chancellor thought the bill would have the effect of depriving laborers of recreation to which they were entitled on Sunday, and doubted the wisdom and efficacy of the measure. The bill had a second reading....In the House of Commons Mr. BRUCE, Home Secretary, said that the majesty of the law had been fully vindicated in the recent events in Ireland. The Postmaster-General said the Government was not disposed to suffer the branch German-American Cable to be landed at Lowestoft to connect with the office of the Anglo-American Cable Company at London....In view of the many shocking accidents caused by petroleum, laws have been projected for subjecting it to still severer tests. A bill will soon be brought before Parliament looking to this end. ...The Pacific Steam Navigation Company have planned a semi-monthly line of steamers from Panama to Liverpool, by way of the Straits of Magellan....Right Rev. ASHHURST TURNER GILBERT, Bishop of Chichester, died yesterday. He was 84 years old....English engineers have obtained a contract to build three hundred miles of railroad in Japan....A company has been formed here to build a dry dock for Malta.

MADRID, Feb. 22.—A determined contest is anticipated in the Cortes over the adoption of the new Constitution for the Colony of Porto Rico. It is feared that the dispute may lead to a rupture of the good understanding which now exists between parties in the Cortes.

LISBON, Feb. 22.—It is rumored that a band of 200 Miguelists rebels have appeared at Magador.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 22.—The postal authorities forbid the sending of money or valuables by mail, and threaten to return letters containing them to the senders.

MUNICH, Feb. 22.—It is feared Prince HOHENLOHE SCHILLINGSFURST will retire from public life.

ROME, Feb. 22.—The discussion of the question of Papal infallibility is expected to be opened in the Ecumenical Council some time this week. Amongst the ecclesiastics expelled from Rome are said to have been several Americans.

CUBA.

Another Outrage on an American—Arrest of the Perpetrators.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—A report was lately set afloat here by an American that Captain FRANKLIN, of the fishing smack Fulton, had helped the assassin of CASTANON to escape from Key West, and had landed Colonel TUCKER in Cuba. On the arrival of his vessel in the harbor this morning a party of men put off in a boat and rowing up to the smack called for the Captain, and threatened his life. The latter, becoming alarmed, took refuge on board the British man-of-war Eclipse. The man is the boat, [illegible]

ing that the Captain had disappeared, returned to shore, without molesting the crew of the schooner. Through the efforts of the new Consul-General, Mr. BIDDLE, they have since been arrested, and the Government has sent a guard to protect the Fulton....General PELAEZ arrived to-day from Puerto Principe.

THE MISSISSIPPI DISASTER.

Additional Names of Missing Persons—List of those Known to be Saved—Heroic Self-Sacrifice—Reported Loss of Seventy Lives.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 22.—The following additional names of the missing persons who were on board the Emma No. 8 are furnished by Mr. Attenborough, pilot: William Foster, second engineer; James Sealey, Lexington, Ky.; the second cook, unknown, white; Davy, Bonds-boat, James Chapman, and two other firemen, names unknown. George Waster, the pantry-man, is in hospital here, badly burned, but will probably recover. The following persons are known to be saved: James Lynah, St. Louis; Joseph George, Cannelton; James Reedicker, Dayton, Ky.; Charles Charleston, second mate; Edward Wylie, watchman; James Ford, John Johnson, G. Collins, Frank Burns, Amos Burns, R. R. Wing.——Baker and M. M. Forge of the deck crew, and Henry Nelson, fireman. Walter Marattis, first clerk, in noble disregard of danger to himself, made an attempt to save a lady, and perished with the others. It is hoped the next arrival from the scene of the disaster will give the names of many saved who are now reported missing.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 22.—The Captain of the Emma No. 8, telegraphs from Cairo that seventy live were lost by the burning of that steamer.

THE CITY OF BOSTON.

The Weather Probably Encountered by the Steamer—A Gloomy Prospect for Her Safety.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 22.—A dispatch from Halifax to the Daily Telegraph says the troop ship Orontes, which left Halifax for England two days before the City of Boston, arrived after a passage of twelve days. She encountered fearful weather. All the horses of the Sixteenth Regiment perished. The news has cast a gloom over Halifax, the safety of the City of Boston being now almost despaired of.

MASSACRE OF INDIANS.

Colonel Baker's Attack on an Indian Village—Men, Women and Children Slaughtered—Ninety Women and Girls Killed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The following letter is published to-day:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 1870.

DEAR SIR: At last the sickening details of Colonel BAKER's attack on the village of the Piegans, in Montana, on the 23d of January last, have been received. Of the 173 killed only fifteen were what might be called fighting men, that is, men between the ages of 12 and 37 years. Ten were from 37 to 60 years, and eight additional were over 60—in all, fifty-three. There were ninety women killed, fifty-five, or over one-half, of whom were over 40 years of age, and the remaining thirty-five between 12 and 40 years. Lastly, there were fifty children under 12 years of age killed, many of them were in their parents' arms. The whole village had been suffering for over two months past with smallpox, some half-dozen dying daily. The above facts were received to-day from Lieutenant W. B. PEASE, U. S. A., the agent of the Blackfeet, and is indorsed by General SULLY, U. S. A. With regards, faithfully yours,

VINCENT COLLYER, Secretary.

To FELIX R. BRUNOT, Chairman, Pittsburg.

INDIANA.

The Republican State Convention—The Ticket Nominated—The Platform.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—The Republican State Convention that has just adjourned was the largest and most enthusiastic one ever held in this State, over seventeen hundred delegates, representing every county in the State, being present. At 2 o'clock the Academy of Music, large as it is, proved insufficient to accommodate the vast concourse. It was originally intended to defer nominations until to-morrow, but this programme was altered and the Convention proceeded to work. For the first time in the political history of the State, colored men were numbered with the delegates. The demonstrations that followed the appointment of Rev. W. T. MALONE, colored, as one of the Vice-Presidents, will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Mr. MALONE is a fine-looking, venerable gentleman, and represents Floyd County, New-Albany District. As he appeared on the stage the band struck up "John Brown." The scene was indescribable, creating a deep and lasting impression upon the three thousand spectators present.

The proceedings of the Convention were of the most harmonious nature. The present incumbents of the offices of Secretary and Auditor of State, MAX HOFFMAN and JOHN D. EVANS, were renominated by acclamation. The contest of the day was over the nomination of a State Treasurer, no fewer than nine names being presented. The most prominent were General MILROY, of Carroll; ROBERT KERCHIVAL, of Spencer, and BEN W. OAKLEY, of Allan. On the fifth ballot General MILROY was declared the choice of the Convention. He has a very fine war record, and is quite a popular man in the State. He is now Speaker of the House, and therefore will have to rely much upon his popularity. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, B. C. HOBBS, and the Supreme Court Judges, ELLIOTT, GREGORY and RAY, were nominated by acclamation. Judge FRAZIER having declined renomination to the Southern Bench, A. L. OSBORNE, of Laporte, after an exciting contest with Judge BIDDLE, of Cass, received the nomination. Judge CHAPMAN, of the Criminal Court of this county, has been making a strong fight for the Attorneyship, but Colonel NELSON TRUSLER was nominated on the second ballot.

The platform was received with universal applause. It forms a great and strong contrast to the weak, puerile platform adopted at the Butternut Convention held last month. There is no question of the success of the ticket nominated to-day. Even had not the Fifteenth Amendment increased the Republican vote at least 15,000, the result could hardly have been considered dubious. At a meeting of the State Central Committee, held to-night, A. H. CONNER, of the Journal, was reappointed Chairman, and JOHN W. BURSON, of Muncie, Treasurer.

THE RED RIVER.

Reported Arrest of Governor McTavish and other Officers by Riel—An Oath of Allegiance to the Provisional Government Required.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—A letter to the St. Paul Press, dated Pembina, Feb. 10, brings intelligence from Winnipeg to the effect that WM. MCTAVISH, Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, and Dr. COWAN, also a prominent officer of the Hudson Bay Company, were detected tampering with members of the Provisional Government in order to defeat the final adoption of the Bill of Rights, whereupon General RIELLE had both arrested and placed in confinement. The letter also says G. BANNATYNE, a leading Canadian, took the oath of allegiance to the Provisional Government and was retained in his former office. The Postmaster at Winnipeg attempted to gain access to the prisoners, and being refused threatened to raise a force and liberate them, whereupon he was also arrested and placed in confinement. A private letter says RIELLE is not yet defiance. The agents of the Canadian Government persist in attempting to corrupt the representatives of the people, and there will be serious trouble before affairs are settled.

CONNECTICUT.

The Democratic State Convention—Nomination of Mr. English for Governor—The Resolutions.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 22.—The State Convention of the Democracy of Connecticut was held to-day in Brewster's Hall, in this city. A large number of delegates were in attendance, and considerable enthusiasm was exhibited at times during the day. The Convention was organized by the election of Hon. WILLIAM W. EATON, of Hartford, as Chairman. Ex-Governor ENGLISH, of New-Haven, was made the first choice, being renominated by acclamation for Governor. JULIUS HOTCHKISS, of Middletown, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, with THOMAS M. WALLER, of New-London, as Secretary of State; SETH J. LOGAN for Comptroller, and CHARLES M. POND, of Hartford, for Treasurer, making up the balance of the State ticket. Resolutions of sympathy were passed on the death of Chief Justice HINMAN, of this State; also a series declaring the principles of the party; claiming that the Fifteenth Amendment is a radical change of the Constitution; reaffirming the position of the party taken eight years ago; declaring the Legal-tender act a violation of the rights of the people; denouncing the extravagance of the Administration, extending sympathy to the patriots of Cuba, and calling for the support of the freemen of the State for the candidates presented.

THE CADETSHIPS.

A Card from Mr. Blackburn, of Louisiana—His Side of the Question.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—W. JASPER BLACKBURN publishes a card relative to the charge of bribery in procuring cadet appointments, in which he says:

"I believe the sum promised was $1,600, but I am very certain but $1,400 were ever paid. This is the whole story, and if there was any secrecy or fraud intended I am at the first of it. One thing is very certain, there was nothing of the sort intended or thought of on my part, and all insinuations of the kind are false and slanderous. I have nothing to conceal in regard to this or any other transaction of my life, public or private. The facts in the case are simply these: As a member of Congress I procured the appointment of two young men in my district who did not accept. I was then urged by the Department to recommend other names, as it was very desirable that the places should be filled by a certain time. I did not have at my command other names in my district that I knew or could recommend. As Congress was about to adjourn I was furnished with blanks to sign, with the voluntary promise that if the parties could be found or named who should prove competent and acceptable to the Government, a certain sum should be paid in behalf of those for whom I had already procured appointments but who had not accepted."

THE METHODISTS.

State Convention at Syracuse—Resolutions Adopted.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The Methodist State Convention met at Shakespeare Hall, in this city, this afternoon. As the roll call one hundred and sixty-three ministerial delegates and eighty-three lay delegates responded. A Committee of ministers and laymen reported for permanent President Rev. JESSE T. PECK, D.D., of Albany, and a number of Vice-Presidents. For Clerical Secretaries—Rev. J. B. Foote, of Syracuse; Rev. J. Hunt, of Batavia. Statistical Secretary—Rev. W. H. Depuy, of Brooklyn. Financial Secretaries—Joseph Hillman, of Troy; Orange Judd, of Flushing, L. I.

Rev. W. H. DEPUY submitted a report on the statistical and historical development of Methodism in the State, showing the great increase in numbers and wealth of the denomination. A brief discussion followed on the advantages of Christian work, indicated by the facts and comparisons set forth in the report.

At the evening session the subject of temperance was discussed by Rev. L. C. QUEAL, of Utica, and Rev. M. S. HURD, of Clinton. Rev. L. C. QUEAL read the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

[illegible]

Resolved, That in carrying out our purpose we pledge ourselves to attend the nominating caucuses and labor to secure the nomination of good temperance men to office.

After speeches by several of the clergy and laymen, the Convention adjourned until Wednesday morning.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

The North Carolina Railroads—The Constitutional Amendments in Virginia—Woman Suffrage in School Matters in Missouri.

RALEIGH, Ala., Feb. 22.—In the Legislature to-day the House passed the Senate bill repealing all railroad appropriation acts passed during the last session levying a special tax.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 22.—A communication was received in the Legislature to-day from Senator JOHNSON, at Washington, that Virginia's share of the public lands granted for agricultural colleges, amounting to three hundred thousand acres, is now subjected to the order of the State authorities. The report of the House Judiciary Committee declaring a second ratification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments unnecessary, was adopted. An amendment declaring it unnecessary because of the validity of the former ratification, was defeated. A motion to reconsider the resolution adopted last week, that no persons ineligible under the Fourteenth Amendment shall be elected to office, failed. The erroneous impression that Governor WALKER's message suggested the election of any ineligible persons, was corrected. The Legislature adjourned in honor of the day.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—The Legislature has amended the Public School law so as to allow women to vote in matters relative to schools.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 22.—Mr. C. HAMILTON and Lieutenant-Governor FLANAGAN were to-day elected United States Senators, in accordance with the Radical caucus nominations,—the former for the long, and the latter for the short term.

The Cold Snap—Cold Weather Generally Prevalent—The Maine Freshet.

MONTREAL, Feb. 22.—Yesterday's snow storm blocked up the railroads in every direction. East and West, and the trains are all stopped. Yesterday's and to-day's Western trains are still at Bonaventure Station, and the train due last night, is blocked up at Lachine Junction. The Portland train, with the English mails, is snowed in also, and is not expected until Wednesday night or Thursday.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 22.—At sunrise this morning the thermometer was at zero, and at 10 o'clock was 10° above. About twelve inches of snow fell in the last storm on the range of hills from Danbury, Ramsey, and Holderness.

LOCKPORT, Feb. 22.—The weather is extremely cold; thermometer at zero.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 22.—Five inches of snow fell at Danville to-day.

HELENA, Mon., Feb. 22.—A rain and snow storm prevailed throughout the Territory last night. The weather has been uncommonly mild and pleasant so far this winter. The prospects for the supply of water next season are not much better than they were last winter.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., Feb. 22.—The weather the last two days was warm and cloudy, with little rain and snow. Owing to the warm weather, mining is quite brisk in the lower parts of the gulch.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—Heavy rains continue to prevail throughout the entire State.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 22.—The Portland and Kennebec Railroad expect to resume running their passenger trains from Augusta northward in about ten days. It will take nearly three months to rebuild the bridges across the Kennebec, and until that time passengers will cross the river on the city bridge and take the train. The water in the river is falling rapidly, but the immense quantity of ice will be a source of danger for some time.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

General Sickles' Letter Withdrawing the Celebrated Note—Advice of the Spanish Foreign Minister to the United States—Spanish Cruelties in Cuba—Report of the American Consul at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The remaining documents on the Cuban question were to-day laid before the House, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. General SICKLES addressed to Mr. SILVELA, Sept. 26, 1869, a note, in which he says:

WITHDRAWAL OF THE "NOTE."

"On the 21st of July last, in compliance with the instructions of his Government, he offered to the Government of Spain the good offices of the United States in the manner that should be found most expedient for the pacification of the Island of Cuba. His Excellency, the Minister of State, in a subsequent conference, communicated to the undersigned the reply of the Cabinet of Madrid to the overture; and the undersigned, having duly transmitted the same to his Government, informed the Minister of State, on the 1st of September last, of the views of the President in regard to the bases suggested on the part of Spain in that conference, and at the same time the undersigned communicated to the Cabinet of Madrid the basis proposed by the United States for the adjustment of the questions pending between Spain and Cuba. The propositions were deemed by the President to be most advantageous to all the interests compromised by the deplorable conflict in the Island of Cuba, and it was believed the arrangement would be acceptable to the Government of Spain. His Excellency the Minister of State, acknowledging for the Cabinet of Madrid the sincerity and friendship of the offer made by the United States, has intimated to the undersigned that the basis proposed by the United States cannot be accepted by Spain, and that even the friendly intervention of another Power would embarrass the Spanish Government in proceeding with the liberal measures it proposes to initiate to meet the requirements of [illegible]

MR. SILVELA'S REPLY.

On the 5th of October Mr. SILVELA wrote:

[illegible]

SPANISH CRUELTY IN CUBA.

U. S. CONSULATE, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Jan. 3, 1870.

The political state of affairs in this Consular district is in a most deplorable condition. The assassination at Bayamo of the citizens sent from this city, by order of Count VALMASEDA, which fact I have already communicated to the Department, was nothing more than what is daily perpetrated. It is well known that VALMASEDA aspires to the position of Captain-General of the island, and in order to increase his popularity among the blood-craving Catalans, who are operating in his behalf both in this island and in Spain, gives imperative orders to make this a war of extermination; and we daily learn of peaceful citizens residing in the country being assassinated by the undisciplined Spanish troops. These orders are probably carried to an extreme, from the fact that those commanding such troops are constantly supplying some Catalan produce dealers in this City, and whose object is to sack the country and forward to their agents such portions of the crops as may fall into their hands. The planters are persecuted to such a degree as to be compelled to flee from their estates, and their crops are immediately sequestered and appropriated to private purposes. Very little credit can be placed upon the Spanish Press, being a Government organ, which maintains that the insurrection is finished in this Department, which is far from the truth. The insurgents continue in full force, and there are frequent arrivals of wounded Spanish soldiers. The Cubans better armed and disciplined than formerly, in many cases take the offensive, and have had their [illegible]

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 22.—The night express freight and passenger train bound north, and a freight train bound south, collided at Tivoli Station early this morning, damaging the engines and the platforms of several cars slightly. Some of the passengers were bruised a little by being thrown from their seats. The accident has caused no delay to other trains.

CASTLETON, Ont., Feb. 22.—A drunken row took place last night about a mile from this place. A woman named MARGARET MCGINNIS was brutally murdered by JOHN ELLIS, who knocked her down and jumped on and stamped her to death. ELLIS has been arrested.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Feb. 22.—Vice-President COLFAX arrived here at noon to-day. He visited the battle-field, national cemetery, and the water power. He was entertained at dinner by the Odd Fellows, held a reception, and in the evening delivered an able and interesting lecture on Odd Fellowship.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 22.—The Governor has appointed Judge ROBERTSON, W. T. SUTHERLIN and P. H. AYLETT, Commissioners to adjust the debt with West Virginia.

RUTLAND, Vt., Feb. 22.—A Woman Suffrage Convention has just closed a two days' session at this place.

MOBILE, Feb. 22.—The City Government of Mobile has been turned over to Dr. R. W. COLE. Ex-Mayor PRICE has been released. It is presumed that the struggle will end here.

BUFFALO, Feb. 22.—Commodore STEPHEN CHAMPLAIN will be buried to-morrow afternoon with military honors.

WASHINGTON.

The Census—Proposed Amendments to the Law—An Argument Against the Removal of the Capital—The Proposed Tariff on Sugar—The Cadet Investigation—Social Life.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day transmitted to the House a letter from General WALKER, Superintendent of the Census, accompanying the draft of a bill amendatory of the Census law covering certain points upon which legislation seems to be imperatively required. Among the recommendations which General WALKER makes are the following: He proposes to dispense with one of the copies of the returns required by the old law, so as to have only the original, which is to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the State or Territory; and one copy thereof, which is to be sent to the Census office. There seems to be no necessity for retaining the third copy in the office of the County Clerks as now. This will save one-third of the paper and $100,000 in copying. The abolition of the slave schedule is necessary, and it is proposed to extend the penalties for refusing to answer the questions of certain schedules to all the schedules. The population and mortality schedules it is proposed shall be required to be returned by the 15th of August, except in special cases at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, when the return may be delayed until the end of September. The appointment of Assistant Marshals, it is proposed, shall be confirmed by the Secretary of the Interior, so that there may be some certainty of obtaining men of the requisite qualifications, especially in the Southern States. If the population schedules are returned by Aug. 15 it will be possible to fix the basis of representation in time for the election of members to the next Congress. The Secretary of the Interior says the recommendations of the Superintendent meet his views.

THE COST OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT THE CAPITOL.

The Committee on Public Expenditures, of which General COBURN, of Indiana, a valiant capital mover and a vigilant economist, is Chairman, recently called for a report of all the money expended for public buildings and public purposes in Washington, since the foundation of the Government to the end of the last fiscal year. The answer was received to-day, and the amount is $46,756,260.

THE PROPOSED TARIFF ON SUGAR.

The manner in which the proposed new tariff discriminates in favor of the refiners of sugars, and against the consumers, is strikingly illustrated by the following figures: The tariff is proposed to be changed so that raw sugar, or all under No. 12 Dutch Standard, which now pay 3 cents, shall hereafter only pay 2 cents. These are the refiner's sugars which are never bought by the consumer. On so-called refined sugars, from No. 13 to No. 15 Dutch Standard, the present tariff is 3½ cents per pound; it is proposed to make it 3 cents per pound. These are the imported sugars which are used by consumers to a small extent now; but it will be seen that on the raw sugars the refiner has a reduction of one cent, while on the refined sugars the consumer gets a reduction of only half a cent. To further show the injustice of this discrimination the importations of the respective grades are given. In 1868, 907,180,836 pounds of unrefined, to 164,469 pounds of refined, or one pound of the latter to three tons of the former; in 1869, 1,007,802 pounds unrefined to 460,325 pounds refined, or one and one-fifth tons of the former to one pound of the latter.

THE CADET INVESTIGATION.

Mr. WHITTEMORE's case will come up to-morrow at 2 o'clock. Considerable effort is making to "let him down easy" on account of his previous good character and a general belief that he was not actuated by corrupt motives. His case will be conducted by General BUTLER, who has been very busy to-day preparing for it. The prevailing belief, however, is that he will be expelled. The House Military Committee had before them to-day several more witnesses in the cadet investigation. Among them was M. D. LANDON, who admitted that he had caused to be inserted in the newspapers the advertisement which was the original basis of the Committee's action. But LANDON proved to be a very profitless witness. He either knew nothing, or else had decided in advance that he would tell nothing. Some members of the Committee are of the belief that he perjured himself from beginning to end. He is known here as a very graceless scamp, having been an adventurer around Washington for a number of years. Mr. OTTLEY, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, and Commander JOUETT, of the navy, were also examined. Ex-Congressman JACK ROGERS, of New-Jersey, has also turned up here, and is reported to be implicated in this business. The Pettis-Bishop case was also investigated. Mr. BISHOP, who appeared before the Committee, testified that he said to Mr. BLOSS after the nomination of Judge PETTIS, that he would give $500 for the appointment, and that Mr. BLOSS undertook to negotiate it, but reported that he could do nothing whatever with Mr. PETTIS. That BLOSS went to Meadville a second time for the purpose, but was unable to see Mr. PETTIS. Mr. DERRICKSON subsequently solicited the appointment for his son. He and BISHOP met, when DERRICKSON said that if he, BISHOP, would contribute towards the payment of the campaign expenses, he could use his interest with Judge PETTIS for him and withdraw his own claims. BISHOP testified that he agreed to do this, but denied that he ever gave PETTIS a note or paper of any kind connected with the transaction, or ever paid him a dollar of money for it. Judge PETTIS also appeared before the Committee and testified to the fact that Mr. BLOSS had offered him money for the appointment, which he declined. He denied that he ever gave DERRICKSON a note that Mr. BISHOP had given him, or that he ever gave him one. It is stated that this whole charge against Judge PETTIS grows out of political squabbles in the district, and partakes a good deal of the nature of a conspiracy. Congressman SYPHER, against whom charges have also been made in reference to appointments, writes the following card to-night on the subject:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 1870.—My attention has been recently called to paragraphs in the newspapers also associating my name with the sale of cadet appointments at the military and naval academies of the United States. These reports, so industriously circulated, are false and slanderous. There is no evidence before the Military Committee of the House of Representatives implicating me, directly or indirectly, in the sale of cadetships. I invite and challenge investigation. J. H. SYPHER, of Louisiana.

SENATOR CONKLING'S SPEECH.

Senator CONKLING delivered a speech in the Senate to-day, upon which he is complimented to-night in very flattering terms. He spoke on the subject of the constitutional amendments. A ratification or assent after it has been once given, cannot be withdrawn, holding to the Republican theory and doctrine on that point that a Legislature has no such power. His argument was listened to with uninterrupted attention, and when he sat down he received the congratulations of the best and ablest men in the body. The speech was notable for its legal analysis and eloquence of diction.

SOCIAL LIFE IN THE CITY.

The city is very full of visitors, the leading hotels all being crowded. Many prominent men are here on business before Congress, and many families are also here. Among latest arrivals are Hon. C. T. Hulburd, of New-York, at the Ebbitt; John Rodd, Esq., and T. F. Rowland, Esq., of New-York, at Willard's; General McClellan, of New-Jersey; J. D. Cameron, of Harrisburg; Daniel Newhall, of Milwaukee; Edward Russell, of Boston; Lieutenants Pilkinton and Liberty and Winta, of the Monarch; Frederick Kapp and Henry B. Bower, of New-York, at the Arlington. Only a week remains before Lent, and it will be crowded with entertainments. To-night there is a grand levee and ball at Masonic Temple, and a reception at General SHERMAN's. To-morrow night, the last card reception of Secretary COX, and two or three private parties. Thursday night, a public levee by the President, and a private reception by the British Minister. Friday night, the last card reception of Secretary and Mrs. FISH, and the regular weekly levee of Speaker BLAINE; on Saturday the last reception of Secretary BELKNAP, and a matinée dansante at Highland-place, the residence of THOS. B. BRYAN, Esq.; on Monday night next the last of the series of brilliant entertainments given by Postmaster-General CRESWELL; on Tuesday, March 1, the wedding of a well-known correspondent here; on Wednesday, March 2, sackcloth and ashes.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day transmitted to the Speaker of the House, in accordance with the request of the Committee of Appropriations, a statement of the unexpended balances in the Treasury. These balances, on the 30th of June, 1869, were $102,290,139. The appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1870, were $300,161,488. The amount which can be carried to the credit of the next fiscal year is estimated at $7,307,909. The estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, exclusive of interest on the public debt, are estimated at $206,101,430.

THE HOUSE INFLATION RESOLUTION.

The Banking and Currency Committee met to-day and took up the inflation resolution of the House of yesterday. They came to no conclusion further than this, to wit: That on examination of the National Banking law it is found that the terms of the resolution cannot apply to any increase of national bank circulation. The resolution curiously requires an increase of $50,000,000 in the volume of circulating currency, and the Committee determined that the increase should be in greenbacks. They did nothing toward framing a bill, but that will be a small matter. An early report will be made, and the bill will probably pass the House. It is also feared that it will pass the Senate. The Southern members in both Houses, or most of them, blindly and insanely demand this increase, apparently without regard to consequences. Among the Western men the proposition is not so popular; but with the West, South and the uncertain men in the East, it stands a chance of getting through both Houses. If it does, there will be little hazard in predicting a Presidential veto.

MR. MUNGEN'S CASE.

Mr. MUNGEN's case came up to-day, as indicated last night, and after two hours' angry discussion the House agreed to Mr. DAWES' resolution referring the matter to the Committee on Rules, to determine how far Mr. MUNGEN had transgressed the privileges of the House. If they find him guilty, they will report a resolution of censure or reprimand.

THE ALASKA SEAL FISHERIES.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day heard the statements of the gentlemen who are urging before Congress a proposition in reference to the Alaska seal fisheries, which is the direct opposite of the plan submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury for the management of that business. The Secretary proposes to assume the management of the fisheries and work them through Treasury agents. They propose to lease the fisheries for twenty years and pay the Government a tax of $1 50 for every skin taken. The Secretary is of the opinion that he can realize nearly $1,000,000 per annum to the Government from the traffic. Those who oppose his plan say that it will eventuate in loss to the country and open the door to the largest fraud. The Committee say no, so far as they are concerned.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The Senate to-day paid a compliment to the memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON, which the House refused to do. At an early hour the former body adjourned, and the latter refused on a call of the yeas and nays to do so, and decided to go on with the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill.

THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

The subject of extending the time in which the Pacific and Atlantic Railroad Company are to finish the first section of their road was considered by the House Pacific Railroad Committee to-day. Representatives of the road were heard in favor of the proposition. The Cherokee Indians are opposed to the building of the line by the Company, preferring to do it themselves through their own country, and were also represented. No decision has yet been arrived at by the Committee, but the railway men claim that the time will be extended.

NAVY.

Captain A. C. RHIND and Lieutenant G. V. MENZIES have been ordered to this city to be examined for promotion. First Assistant Engineer A. V. MANLEY has been ordered to the New-York Navy Yard; Ensign THOS. A. STEVENS has been detached from the Michigan and ordered to the Colorado.

Proposed Increase of Teachers' Salaries in Brooklyn.

The well-founded complaints of the ladies and gentlemen engaged in tuition in our public schools have been seconded by the action of the Finance Committee of the Board of Education. It was agreed to report to the Board the following increased scale of salaries: Teachers in charge of grammar or intermediate departments, $1,000; assistants in grammar departments, $800; teachers in charge of primaries, with average attendance of six hundred and over, $1,000; teachers in charge of primaries, with average attendance of five hundred and over, $900; teachers in charge of primaries, with average attendance less than five hundred, $750; teachers of supplementary classes, $600; assistants in primary departments, where attendance is six hundred and over, $600.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLAND.

The Government and the Emigration Movement—Licenses for Free Trade—Influence of Alcohol and Malt—Taxation—A National Deputation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 5, 1870.

The Government seems to have thrown some cold water on the emigration movement. How can it interfere with the operation of the law of supply and demand? Why should it support idlers, and make it clear to employers? A few years ago there were not hands enough to do the work. Men are now on strike in certain districts. The Telegraph Commissioners found the Yorkshire miners, who made such a riot the other day at Thorncliffe, living like fighting cocks, frying their beefsteaks in butter, and buying costly jewelry. The masters appeal to the Government not to lend people out of the country, but to protect the freedom of labor at home. The trade societies will not allow men to earn such wages at the trade of the country can pay. They desolate whole districts and decree general starvation rather than work or allow others to work for sixpence a day less than the price they demand. They drive the trade to the Continent, and then drive those who would gladly do the work to America and the Colonies. With economy of living, with free trade in labor, with such an equalization of wages as a little more freedom and intelligence would give, I think England might fairly hold her way; but I do not see how it is possible for her to do so under the system of trades unions, which tends to lessen the amount and quality of work done, as well as to raise its price. If England were the only manufacturing country in the world—if there were no France, Germany, Switzerland and America pressing her on all sides, working with more intelligence, a finer taste, a keener ingenuity, and in the case of the European artisans, with a stricter economy, these societies might answer; if all workmen would make common cause throughout the world, it might do. But nationality is stronger than trade societies. A French artisan will not keep up a strike, when he sees his markets supplied with English goods. The Englishman will soon see that every penny he puts on the cost of his manufactures, opens the way for a foreign supply. England, even to keep her own home market, must either have really free trade with the freedom of labor, or resort to protection. But a country that wishes to supply foreign markets cannot have protection at home.

A great impulse, no doubt, has been given to emigration. I think you may expect twice or three times as many this year as last. The colonial agents are active, but no colony offers such inducements as America. Men had rather go at once to the States, change their nationality and have it over, than be perpetually dreading it. Australia is on the other side of the world, with the sun in the north and Christmas in the dog days. A national emigration scheme would be pauperism in excelsis. Besides, it is but a temporary expedient. It will not diminish population any more than war does. For every million sent abroad two million would be born at home. The Poor law is bad enough.

The number of persons who are obliged to pay the Government for the privilege of carrying on their business—who have to get licenses to practice free trade—is something extraordinary. There are about 150,000 publicans, spirit retailers and beer sellers, to begin with; 120,000 dealers in tobacco; nine millions of stamps are required for as many bottles or boxes of patent medicine. Mr. Munsz, M. P. for Birmingham, proposed, the other day, that the workingmen should relieve themselves of a tax of £35,000,000 a year. "How?" asked one of his hearers. "Why, by not spending it," said the practical M. P.; "your liquor costs you seventy millions. I don't ask you to be teetotalers—I take my glass of beer—but only drink half as much, and you will save thirty-five millions per annum."

With the multiplication of spirit and beer houses in low neighborhoods comes a corresponding increase of vagabonds. In Whitechapel, just east of the Bank of England, there are 130 lodging houses of the class to which casual paupers resort when they have the luck to beg or steal enough to get a dinner and a night's lodging—say sixpence. The lodging costs from 2d. to 4d. These houses make up 8,237 beds, or adumbrate that number of shakedowns. The workhouse is full and running over. A steady stream of paupers and vagrants pours into London, and especially into its central and eastern districts. And they are of a sort you have never seen in America. I have seen poverty and vice and misery there—more than enough; but the English vagrant has never emigrated. Not a solitary specimen has crossed the Atlantic. He is a greater curiosity than BARNUM's "What is it?" He may be descended from the ape, but I do not see how he managed to descend so far. I never see him shuffling along Hyde Park, for you may encounter him in the gayest streets of the metropolis, but I stop to look at him in utter astonishment, wondering if this also is "a man and a brother." Nothing can be done for them—they are past education—they are unfit for emigration. They wander about, pick up a precarious living, sleep in casual wards or those cheap lodging houses, die in the poorhouse, and are buried in the Potter's Field. One reason why a London Coroner has at times three cases of starvation in a day is that the better class of the poor had rather die even of the pangs of hunger, with their skin clinging to their ribs, than come into contact with such vagabonds.

TAXATION.

Taxes are always interesting. In England, where the burdens of the public debt—army, navy and civil service—are greater than in any other country, in proportion to the earnings of the masses of the people, there is a great effort not only to reduce the general burden, but to tax as few articles as possible. At the last session Mr. LOWE removed several heavy burdens which operated as clogs on industry, and there are great hopes of further reductions. Large economies are being carried out. The army is to be reduced by ten thousand; several dockyards are closed; clerks are superannuated or dismissed; hard times for many are made harder. But a member of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has moved some resolutions in that body in favor of the abolition of a large portion of the remaining duties on foreign fruits, coffee, chicory, cocoa, plate, cards, vinegar, sponge, tea, sugar, molasses, (the three last pay about £4,000,000;) stamp duties on marine insurances, medicines, cards, gold and silver plate, banker's, attorney's and conveyancer's licenses; taxes on male servants, carriages, horses and mules, horse dealers, armorial bearings; licenses for coapmakers, hawkers and peddlers, auctioneers, &c. All unequal, vexatious and a detriment to that freedom of trade in which England glories. The movement of liberal politics is for the greatest possible simplicity and equality in taxation, with incidental protection to health and morals. Thus, the great sources of revenue are the tax on alcohol and tobacco. If Englishmen only choose to neither drink nor smoke, and the above resolutions were carried out, or even Mr. BRIGHT's idea of a free breakfast table, the property and income taxes would be the only burdens, and these would be felt by the poor only in higher rents and prices for some things, and perhaps in lower wages; for those burdens equalize themselves after a time, as surely as water finds its level. If you draw your water from a hundred wells instead of from a lake or river, you require the more labor and machinery to do it—that is all. It comes from the rills of human industry at last. Labor pays, and nothing else pays; but in the collection you may vex labor and double its burdens. In England it costs in some cases £1,000 to collect £10, which is not an economical system. It is my belief that means might be found for collecting the entire revenue at an almost nominal cost, which would be running the machine with the minimum of friction.

A NATIONAL DEPUTATION.

When the King of Belgium came over to England a few months ago to visit Her Majesty the Queen, the officers of volunteers presented an address to His Majesty, thanking him for the hospitality with which he had entertained them in his own capital the year before. The Lord Mayor of London had also some returns to make for favors received, and he invited all the Mayors of the cities of the United Kingdom to come and help him do the honors of the metropolis to the Royal visitor. They came, presented an address, and had a wonderful banquet. The address they presented was then inclosed in a magnificent silver casket, on whose four sides are represented the cities of London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and Tenby, in Wales. This box has just been carried across the sea and presented to the King of Belgium by the most wonderful deputation that ever went from the United Kingdom, or, I think, any other Kingdom, since the world began. It consists of 145 Mayors, most of them accompanied by their wives. They had a long and rough passage across the German Ocean, but arrived safely at Brussels, with the casket. The municipal authorities of Brussels received them at the railway station, and in regular city carriages, and several large army wagons for baggage, to transport them to the quarters provided for them. The King was obliged to move for the time to a larger palace, that he might have room to entertain them; and, when they had the inevitable feast, there was not room for the Lady Mayoresses. Continental etiquette does not permit that ladies should be banished to a handy gallery to smell the odors of the dishes the lords of creation are eating; so, while the Mayors were eating, as only English Mayors can, their ladies were entertained at the opera. The accounts of the festivities the continent, (for they all carried their swaggers of state, making a London Lord Mayor's show multiplied by one hundred and forty-five,) and the entire invasion, are very droll; and the Times is very sorry, as if the civic dignaries of the United Kingdom had done something unusually ridiculous. The casket might have been sent over by a messenger, or entrusted to PEREPONT & Co. That is true; but, if an English Mayor had a present to make to a King, why should he not show his respect for royalty by carrying it? And if one, why not all? They had, as the Times ill-naturedly puts it, "the opportunity of indulging in a good, steady, British stare at royalty, and so transcendant a pleasure must compensate in some measure for the want of individual recognition from their Majesties. These are the people," continues the Times,

"who are always shouting with enthusiasm for every royal, illustrious or eminent personage. These displays make us ridiculous on the Continent, and it is of no use to explain that in this free and independent country everybody, small or great, can claim to represent everything. The village haberdasher calls his shop the National Emporium, and we have all heard of the three tailors who styled themselves 'the people of England.' So, pushing persons who want to amuse themselves for a week do not scruple to go with their wives and daughters as a national deputation. We do not grudge them the enjoyment they may get, but we do wish it to be understood that such an expedition is in no sense whatever national, and that the English people, if they wish to show their respect to a foreign Sovereign in his own capital, will find quite another kind of representative."

Now the King of Belgium reads the Times. It is to be found in every hotel in Brussels. Imagine the 145 English Mayors, with many of their wives, in the midst of all the glories of their week of festivities, reading such a leading article!

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Castelar on the Clergy Budget—An Eloquent Address Advocating its Abolition—Memoirs to the American Minister—Progress of the Republican Organization.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1870.

The discussion on the Clergy budget, which took place yesterday in the Cortes, gave rise to some very animated scenes. The Republican orators had resolved to oppose the payment of half the salaries of the clergy, and Señor CASTELAR made a speech on the subject which was another triumph for him and his party. The following are the most salient points of his speech:

Señor CASTELAR said: Several deputies of the majority have felt offended at the words of Señor BARCIA, but they ought to remember the many malediction which have been launched from other tribunes, which I do not want to name here, upon those who were of our opinion. In this place orators discuss, they even obey their conscientious convictions, but they do not insult people. I do not feel in respect of the ancient glory of times now happily past, of the San Nevas and del Salado; of the ancient glories of the Alhambra; of the little kingdom of Pelayo spreading the inquisition to the islands dragged from silence of the Western Ocean by Columbus; I can remind you of Spain defeated by my government, of the Spanish national conscience struck dumb, of Spain's unfortunates distressed by the spirit of this century, of her great merchants in exile, the farmers wounded to the heart, dragged from their hearths, of the sacrifices given in the fields of Africa, of the inquisitorial tribunal in the midst of a world excited by the spirit of fanaticism and beside themselves with rage and desire for revenge; and all this because the intolerance of the Church desired to offer human sacrifices to the god of the Gospel. I speak of the question of the clerical budget only, because it is entirely political. The budget of the civilist proves that the nation needs a fastidious tutorship; the budget of the army proves that the nation obeys only force; that of the Sovereignty proves that the people cannot take care of its own interests; that of the clergy proves that the people need a tutorship of a governmental character. Expenses of this sort may be indulged in by a large and numerous nation like Russia, by a great and strong one like France; but never by a free nation, like the glorious people of America. The Budget of Spanish national receipts does not with a diminution of nearly 300 of reals; the enormous enhancement of the salt trade has followed the fall in the price of produce; the nation has gained 600,000,000; but the Budget of expenses has not yet been touched by the break of the revolution. The Budget of the clergy has remained the same, and, in spite of our efforts, all monarchical and democratic governments have been harassed, by the clergy. Before the revolution a dark night surrounded the national intelligence. The University, like the primary school, was submitted to the sacristy. The Cortes obeyed the clergy and the King. You dare not even hope, I think, for expression of the light of man rose upwards without the throne and the altar conspiring to smother it. I desire to speak for the diminishing of the Budget of the clergy, and we have the right to do so. We must understand each other. The Church has two existences; the spiritual and temporal life, its social and political life. The Church owes its spiritual life to its founder, to the preaching of the doctrines of the apostles, and to the light spread by those doctrines. In this way the Church defies attacks; but besides being a spiritual, it is also a political power, and its faculties and rights are identical with the rights of the State. During the first reforms, when the great religious changes took place by the absolute authority of Kings, and the great Lords of Germany found means of profit in LUTHER's doctrines, HENRY VIII., master of the Saxish nation and of their consciences, could change the Catholic rite for the Protestant, and other Kings were enabled to do the same. This proves that no political power ought to sacrifice its liberty, because, in doing so, conscience is sacrificed and with it religion. The Absolutist Party has less right than any other to ask us by what right we intervene in the affairs of the Church. All Kings have believed themselves authorized to do what they liked with the property of the Church. PETER the Cruel, ISABELLA the Catholic, CHARLES V., PHILIP II., believed themselves authorized to take possession of the Church's property; and we certainly have the right to reduce its budget. Kings, when they needed money for war expenses, sold the jewels of the churches. ISABELLA the Catholic, in her wars against the Portuguese, and CHARLES V. in those against the French, sold the vessels of the altars. NAPOLEON I. said: 'I can do anything for I am omnipotent, with the soldier, the gendarme and the priest,' and France pays her clergy one hundred and ninety millions, besides four millions paid by the municipalities and sixty-nine millions paid by the departments. Compare the Budget of Spain, which has only sixteen millions of inhabitants, with that of France with its forty millions, and you will see the difference. Have you ever found, amongst the Spanish Clergy, an Archbishop of Orleans, a Maret capable of rising against the Jesuitic Pious of Hildemarquent? Has a Spanish Bishop ever dared to say to the Pope, as did Monseigneur DUPANLOUP: 'Your universal religious autocracy will not go beyond the Alps, which defend; see only the integrity of our territory, but also the moral independence of my country.' Our Spanish clergy is the most Ultramontane of Europe; the most dependent on the Jesuits of Rome; the most generous Spain. (Applause.) The Belgians, the most Catholic people on earth, pay only 2,600,000 of francs to their clergy. The Portuguese pay only 4,000,000 of francs, comparatively much less than Spain. We have seven nine Provinces and sixty-nine ecclesiastical dioceses. In the Middle Ages the Church was omnipotent; to-day it is just the contrary; and the people listen with no more enthusiasm to the chants of the priests than to a sonata by MOZART or a symphony by BEETHOVEN. The Church has lost its influence. When I was in Rome I heard PIUS's 'Miserere' in the Basilica of St. Peter; the sublime prayer which the Pope never wanted to give to other nations, and of which he kept the monopoly. But MOZART heard, and he has put it in a sonata which is astonishing in the wealth of art. The Church is no longer the Church of the universe, useless clergy, who are only demoralizing the people. I know that there was a minister who thought and said that the superior clergy ought to receive smaller salaries, the Primate of Toledo to have one thousand pounds sterling, the other archbishops eight hundred, and the bishops six hundred. The St. Cucuzada produces annually fourteen millions. Leave them to the Church. Nobody will be here, nor nearly, nor the majority, to propose that to the clergy, which has will cost us a million. Leave them to the Church, and this will go far with the talent for economy inherent to private. It is to be desired that the 12,000 parishes of Spain shall be reduced to 6,000, and that the priests shall be nominated by the majority of the faithful. Señor ZORILLA, when Minister of Justice, found 'I will offer only to consider his projects of laws' proposing that the clergy should be deprived of the majority in the Cortes condemned him to inaction. In the question of the Royal Conjecture the efforts of the Ministry have been fruitless; they were forced to break off their secret military dealings with the Duke de MONTPENSIER; it is a question of the crown jewels the majority has shamefully stolen, and the opinions of the Cortes are so much strong, that the question of reforms at Porto Rico. All this proves that conservative elements are worthless during revolutionary periods. If you will admit the budget of the Clergy, the Cortes, in the certain members of Government, will be to decide, you will see the inauguration in Spain of a thoroughly Roman state of affairs. There the schools are abominable, the finances perfectly chaotic, legislation non-existent or dependent on the will of the Head of the Church, no institution which can boast of a modern character, no Press, no orators, no music, no art, no sciences; it is only a city in positione, suffocated under the pressure of the Government, which admits not even a breath of liberty. If you deprive mixed system, a Catholic to pay his rates for the establishment of a religion which is not the own, and the same cause can happen which is of Ireland before you. In Switzerland the movement for separating the Church from the State is making itself felt. In Germany the same effect may be manifest. We cannot penetrate the counsels of the Council of Rome, but you may be certain that, if the Council of Rome, the illustrious prelates who in the Council of Trent defended the independence of the Church. If the decree of the infallibility of the Pope is ratified, a convocation of the French, Italian, Spanish and German Churches will be useless, for your revolution will be declared blasphemous by the Vatican, and, in a second, excommunicated. There is no remedy but to separate the Church and the State. If you do not want to find yourself every day fighting against Rome, both in the State and in the bosom of your families; if you want to do a great good, do away with the Budget of the clergy!

The orator was much applauded and heartily congratulated by the Deputies on the success of his speech. This discourse has drawn from the Ministry an important declaration, which it is worth while to chronicle. The Government will bring in a project of law, in virtue of which the money will be paid out of the produce of the sale of the ecclesiastical properties, and the remaining portion will be found by the members of the different parties.

REVIEW OF TROOPS.

The great review of troops which I spoke of in my last letter has been postponed till Saturday, the 5th inst., on account of the heavy snows which have fallen in Madrid. Our Minister, General SICKLES, has been specially invited to attend.

REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION.

The Republican organization is progressing very steadily. There are but two ways now for Spain to get out of its present dilemma—the choice of the Duke of MONTPENSIER as King, or the adoption of the Republic, and I can assure you that the former has comparatively very little hope of success. The Spanish nation will sooner or later perceive that a Republic is the most suitable form of government they can choose.

ITALY.

Records of the Roman Penal Servitude—The Council of the Church—Further News of New Industries—The State of Sardinia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1870.

From what has come to my knowledge since I wrote to you about the non-arrival of the first letters which I sent on my visit to Rome in December, I am convinced that they were broken open and destroyed at the Rome Post Office. In the two or three letters giving an account of the ceremonies connected with the opening of the Council, I indulged in a tolerably severe criticism of the splendid mockery of the Christianity of Christ presented by that spectacle. In my note I suggested to you that on account of my neglecting to change the usual address of my letters to the Turin, the Post Office spies of Rome were put on the scent, and as nothing which expressed doubt of the infallibility of the ecclesiastical power, and the perfection of the system, is allowed to have utterance, I was in a degree prepared for such a fate for what I had written, which I stupidly allowed to be discovered. I regret the more the loss of the letters, for in them I had made an effort to give, as well as I could, the spirit of the occasion, as an illustration of the present Roman system. It is certainly foolish on the part of the Roman inquisitorial authority to think, in such an unprincipled way, to suppress the truth, for it may be scattered on another occasion with greater severity, helped by the new fact added by such conduct. I have been in Rome about fifteen times since my first visit in 1824, and in all probability shall before long go there again. I am happy to reckon among ecclesiastics a number of friends; but I have so little confidence in what may happen, that I do not go down there without the precaution of taking with me the diplomatic passport which one of our former representatives here was kind enough to prepare for me. It is not only suppressing letters, when a hand can be put upon them, but writers of the most influential journals are sent away on the most trivial charge, when the Police authority can go so far, without running the risk of being called to account. I know you, old Roman spy of the Inquisition, and see you now, peering with your cunning, merciless eyes through your fingers—those fingers bony, raw and red with the stains of old, and itching for the blood of new victims! Heap fagots, Fra Benedict and Fra Dominic, until you scorch your fingers, so that another heretic may fry. Do work of wicked man in the name of God, St. Francis and the Madonna.

As the Inquisitor of the Roman Post Office, with the clue in his hand, broke open my first letter, his reasoning was of this kind: Ah, here is another from the barbarous outside world who has penetrated into this pure and holy city, to tell his false tale of our pious rites. Indeed, the letter is signed "Angelico," a name which in the Kingdom of Italy is ironically given to the Holy Father. It must be some Roman artist that long ago we banished for his political and theological wrong thinking. He has learned to write English; alas, like too many of our misled countrymen, and has thus found a much greater audience of heretical listeners. Our old instruments long ago went to the melting pot, but we still have a way, and here goes letter, instead of writer, to the flames.

I have no doubt that the seal of some of the agents of the Pope exceeds what would be approved by the more intelligent judgment of leaders. Breaking open and tearing up letters, for the purpose of stopping free utterance, is like trying to put out the light of the sun by hanging up a curtain. Light will break through the rotten veil, and the whole broad sky is large and bright enough to reflect every ray. I pity and pardon those condemned to live in the darkness with which they try to envelope others.

THE COUNCIL.

The Fathers in council at Rome hold their meetings more frequently than they did at first. There seems to be something like a growing impatience among them, to which the managers are called upon to pay attention. The sessions are now held nearly every day, and generally continue four or five hours. There is clerical authority for saying that the Pope, most of all, desires expedition, and expresses, decidedly, his wish that the discussion may be free and thorough. The Bishop of Constance lately had an audience with His Holiness for the purpose of putting in his hand a purse of 100,000 francs, collected among the faithful of his diocese. On that occasion Pius IX. is said to have remarked that he cherished the hope that the Fathers would not go from their dioceses, by the work of the Council, more than four or five months, and that that wish did not depend upon him, but upon

[illegible]

PARLIAMENT.

The session of Parliament has been put off until the 7th of March. The Ministers of that time will have full time to mature their scheme, and to fortify themselves with the best facts and arguments they can bring together against an enemy ever ready for attack. Italy is in the full enjoyment of a liberal Constitutional regime, and Parliament will use its privileges and will continue to do things with which critics will find fault. So far as I can see, the Government machine is working very well, only needing, what it has so long wanted, more grease for the wheels, in the form of money, to stop a creaking which has been heard all over the world. There is no denying that there is great confusion in the finances, for upon that all authorities are agreed. But what is more, there is a continued unsettling to anarchy, or, as some phrase it, chaos, referring to the bureaus of the Departments. The frequent changes of Ministers and the want of courage for the exercise of rigid authority has enabled the crowd of inferior placemen to have it very much their own way. The accounts are badly kept, and it is sometimes the case that those who wish to transact business in the Department have to wait a month for what, under a good system, could be done in half an hour. A radical reform is demanded from beginning to end, and a man with little less than genius is needed to do the work, and he must be allowed a pretty free field. But as the case is, we must not doubt that reform will come and a cure be found at last, although we may be obliged to wait some time yet.

NEED OF NEW INDUSTRIES.

A great want of the country is the creation of new industries which shall absorb large numbers of the population who have the shiftless ambition to be doing nothing, dawdling placemen. This class of young men—have a kind of talent adapted to fancy work, and, trained with the good models of taste, of which the past has left the museums of the country full, they might become the fabricators of articles which now come from France, Germany and England, and, of which the shops in all the cities are running over. It is a habit fatal to the prosperity of a country, that of believing that what comes from a foreign country is best; and this illusion, or superstition, is too much encouraged among those of the new generation of Italians. Indeed, one cannot fail to observe the increased attention every year gives to the study of Design and its application to industry. Italy is far from taking the lead in this activity; but in view of national wants and future needs, something is doing. The country does indeed to stand first for the variety and excellence of its manufactures, is the one which must do most for the perfection of that kind of skill which has to do with beauty of form, joined to color, upon which the value of manufactured products so much depends. I visited lately a public establishment in Florence, one of the best of its kind, in which five or six hundred persons are enjoying the benefits of a charitable foundation. Most of the large company were orphans, or children of parents incapable of taking care of their offspring. It was interesting to see that a great part of them were receiving instruction in such branches of design as are adapted to industrial pursuits. Models of architectural ornament or of foliage, flowers and geometrical forms, and, indeed, of whatever enters into the ornament of stamped, carved or woven fabrics, were hung about the room. The value of such a study cannot be overestimated. A moment's thought is sufficient to show that the leading position which France holds, for the beauty and good taste of its manufactured products, is due mostly to the attention which has for a long time been given to this matter. In France the study of the principles of taste is required to a system, and, it is this which makes the Parisians the Greeks of our day. England for the past five-and-twenty years has been making a great effort not to be left behind, more, perhaps, with reference to commercial gain than from patriotic love. It is quite true that our country made a greater effort in this direction. We may not know it, but our civilization is yet very rude, and it must continue to be so long as we are content to borrow such ornaments as we have from others, instead of making it out of our own brain. Circles nearer you may not feel the force of this argument, but the more reflection there is the more it will have weight.

ANGELICO.

THE SHIPPING QUESTION.

Teachings of English History—The Investigations of the Commons Prior to the Repeal of the Navigation Laws—What Impressive Examples Mark.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 31, 1870.

I have just completed the rather tedious task of reading through the great mass of evidence which was taken before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on the Navigation laws of Great Britain prior to the repeal of those laws in 1847. The subject is interesting at this time, when questions connected with the shipping interests of the United States are anxiously discussed in the American Press, and are sure to occupy the attention of Congress. Under the old British Navigation laws, British shipbuilders and shipowners enjoyed a protection in the colonial and many other trades which was nearly as absolute as the protection which now shields the American shipbuilder and shipowner in the coasting trade of the States. The Free Trade Party of this country, flushed with its success in repealing the Corn laws, resolved to abolish the monopoly which the Navigation laws conferred upon British shipping. They opened the war with the declaration that the effect of the exclusive privileges enjoyed by British ships was injurious to the general interests of the country, inasmuch as it kept up the cost of transportation of both inward and outward bound goods. The advocates of repeal claimed, and with much reason, that the shipping interests should be subjected to the policy of open competition, which they—the shipowners—had especially favored when the repeal of the Corn laws had been under discussion. The shipbuilders and shipowners of Great Britain took a different view of the question of free trade upon it was proposed that it should be applied to their own industries. Many of the most ardent advocates for the free importation of corpses, fished about and hooted extreme protectionists as soon as it became plain that an attempt would be made to extend the policy of free trade to ships and freights.

The Select Committee, to which the investigation of the subject was referred by the House of Commons, was composed of men well qualified to deal with the important questions which engaged their attention. It comprised, with others of lesser fame—Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Bright, Mr. Joseph Hume, Mr. Thomas Baring, Mr. Ricardo and Mr. Milner Gibson, with Sir Howard Douglas and Admiral Dundas representing the opinions and interests of the British Navy. The evidence filled five large Blue Books, and comprised upwards of 8,000 questions and replies. Much of the evidence is interesting and parts of it are very amusing. The witnesses who represented the shipping interests loudly proclaimed their belief that the maritime power and greatness of England would be utterly destroyed if the Navigation laws were tampered with. Foreign ships manned with foreign sailors would supplant the ships of Great Britain upon every sea, while British shipbuilders and shipowners would be driven to destitution and forced to seek refuge and support in the charity of their countrymen. While strenuously denying that protection affected the price of freights, they declared that free trade in freights and ships would drive British shipbuilders and shipowners into a state of abject misery, and [illegible] Lyrer from the [illegible] skill of the most physicians has been [illegible] it, and the best medical aid of this city [illegible] prematurely summoned. From the [illegible] of some of our physicians in meeting [illegible] disorder in their army practice, we anticipate that a check will be put to it. We learned last night that there seemed to be some hopes of saving a few of the more recent cases, but even now the message is making fearful headway.

THE CASE OF GEORGIA.

The State Constitution and its Organization, Old and New.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 17, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has just been directed to your editorial of this morning on the "Case of Georgia," in which you quote the following assertions:

"That the Legislature, in existing in December last, when the act of Congress was passed, was unlawfully organized; that they, the majority in that body, had disregarded the Congressional requirements, as well as the letter and spirit of the local Constitution, and had "filled a portion of the seats they did not legally." "that the notoriety of these circumstances constituted the wrongness of the passing the act of Congress; and "that a Legislature whose organization was at variance with fundamental law, and whose action Provoked Federal intervention, cannot be held entitled to elect Senators."

Further on you say:

"The whole business of reconstruction presupposes an ample discretionary authority on the part of the District Commander. Much has necessarily been left to his judgment."

I am confident that you are mistaken in some of your premises, and the conclusion to which they have led you. This is because you have not kept in mind the earlier history of the Georgia Legislature, and as a Republican member of that body I would ask most respectfully to point out the mistakes which you have made. I doubt not you will concede, that, however "ample" may be "the discretionary authority" of the present District Commander, it does not exceed that of his predecessor, and that quite as "much" was "left" to the judgment of General MEADE as to that of General TAYLOR. Dismissing these facts, it will be well for you to consider how General MEADE exercised his discretionary authority, and how he used his judgment in organizing the Georgia Legislature in July, 1868. He left each branch of the General Assembly to exercise the right conferred by the Constitution of the State to determine for themselves the qualifications of their members. While he did this, nothing in the Reconstruction Act has expressly or impliedly, has required of each member no other oath than that which was prescribed in the State Constitution. After they were thus sworn in, he required each House to institute an inquiry into the eligibility of its members under the "test oath" prescribed by the Constitution of the United States. Each white member declared under oath that he was not ineligible under that test oath—that is, that he had never held such an office as was within the meaning of the third section of that article, or, if he had held such an office, that he had not thereafter engaged in insurrection, or rebellion against the United States, nor render aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. After this investigation, each House found that all the members were eligible. That action of the body was approved by General MEADE, assented to by the Governor of Georgia, and accepted by Congress when the early Reconstruction Act was subsequently pronounced touching the eligibility of all the members, and that question became res adjudicata, meeting the approbation of all parties concerned for the space of two months. Within that time, the Fourteenth Article was ratified, and fundamental conditions required by Congress were accepted; State House officers and United States Senators were elected; the Governor was elected under the new Constitution; the military power became subordinate to the civil; many important laws were passed and approved in regular course. The Honorable Senators and Representatives from Georgia, having fully complied with all the requirements of the Reconstruction Acts, was entitled to representation, and forthwith admitted the Representatives from that State.

Now, then, can you say that the Legislature was "unlawfully organized," that the "Congressional requirements were disregarded" in that organization, that the organization "was at variance with fundamental law," and that the Legislature "cannot be held entitled to elect Senators?" You say that "the notoriety of these circumstances constituted the wrongness of Congress." If so far as your assertion related to the expulsion of the colored members of the Legislature, I will admit the justice of your sentence. But when did that event occur? Two months after the organization! Two months after there had been a general acquiescence in the legality of that organization.

The mistake which every one has made in discussing the "Georgia case," and arriving at conclusions, is this: They get the idea of expulsion of the colored members back of the first wrong act of the Legislature, and assume that in the very organization of that body there was some fatal deficiency. They say, assume it, for I must insist that the fact has never been established by any authoritative proceeding to adjudicate that question. Let me first forget that the first organization was the result of an acceptance in instantaneous and a prominent judgment. It is impossible that notoriety should be accepted in lieu of a judgment by those who will demand a good reason for setting aside some of the most important acts of a legislative body. Now, granting that there might have been (which has not yet been proved) some defects in that organization, some informalities in that first organization, there was no more than there have been in the present organization, which you endeavor to palliate. But, in the first, whatever defects might have been, they were unknown and quiescent in and during the space of six months, and until Representatives were actually admitted to their seats in Congress. The only competent authority—the only one known to the law as competent—has decided that all the members of that Legislature, who were eligible, and that decision was accepted and acted upon by all parties concerned, except the Senators of the United States, and that body refused to admit the Senators elect because the Legislature expelled the colored members, waiting to retrace that wrong before they would admit them. I am not whether your judgment would preclude them from providing a remedy.

Now, I would, respectfully ask, has the judgment, once pronounced, accepted and acted upon, ever been reversed? I cannot see to consider this question attentively in the light of a history which cannot be hid from the view of the American people. I admit that there are twenty-eight persons who were members of that first organization, who are now held and treated as ineligible. Their eligibility had been assented to under the administration of a District Commander, who, in the exercise of authority conferred, had to that of his successor, and who, in the exercise of that authority, adjudged them to be rightfully entitled to their seats. How is it that they are now held and treated as ineligible? Has it been after an investigation of the facts in each case, and the promulgation of a judgment thereon? Not at all, except in the case of five of their number—two in the Senate and three in the House. The facts in the cases of only five of the twenty-eight were even inquired into by General MEADE "military commission." If that was a competent tribunal; if any such method of determining the qualifications of members of a Legislature is warranted in any of the Reconstruction acts; if any such power is conferred on the "discretionary authority" of a District Commander, it affects the cases of only five persons. Suppose, then, the method in question, and the power that decided on them, were illegal; suppose, did the presence of those five ineligible members render the organization, the whole body "unlawful," and put it at "variance with fundamental law?"

But let us go one step further into this subject. Is it certain that even the "Military Commission" had decided that those five were actually ineligible at the time they were sworn into the first organization? If it held them, among some twenty others, I believe, that the oath prescribed in the act of December last exempts them and such persons from disqualifying, and than any included in the third section of the fourteenth article. Did the "Military Commission" rest their verdict upon simply the disqualifications contained in the fourteenth article, or upon the additional disqualifications supposed to be contained in the oath prescribed in the act of December last? The record does not state, and it is fair to presume that the judgment was based upon the latter class of disqualifications, inasmuch as each of the members had previously sworn that he was not excluded by the former disqualifications. It does not appear as yet, then, from any judgment actually passed upon the fourteenth article, that any were ineligible at the time the General Assembly was first organized, and such a judgment ought to have been formally announced, not only in the case of the five, but of a majority of the General Assembly, to justify either your premises or conclusions.

As for the other twenty-three members, who are now held and treated as ineligible, they are sent as "refused," "suspended," "declined" or were "unable" to take one of the prescribed oaths. One of them was "unable" to do so because he was confined at home sick at the time, and another who was not elected has been seated in his place. Those who, from any cause, did not take the oath, are now excluded by the terms of the act, and these very terms show how extensive was the purpose to reduce the former, and increase by new one, the present representation. But why did so many refuse to qualify under the late act, and resume their seats? Evidently because they were persuaded that the act extended the disqualifications beyond the number embraced in the Fourteenth Amendment. It does not appear from any actual adjudication, that any of them were really ineligible. But suppose they all were, did their presence invalidate the whole organization? If so, what means the clause of the Constitution which confers upon a quorum the power to perform any act? There were 121 eligible members present and voting when the Fourteenth Amendment was ratified by the Senate of Georgia, and fifty-six more than a quorum, and of the number of eligible members voting, sixteen were for ratification. There were present, as a joint ballot, 133 who voted for ratification. Were those acts rendered void simply because there were two, or even all the persons sworn in who were now held, under the same act of Congress, to be ineligible? In view of this state of facts, will the Times maintain its position that the Legislature was not competent to elect Senators?

This is a greater case than many Senate [illegible] imagined it to be. If the Republican Party fails with its as your editorial seems to do, it will be will become a question for the whole American people to consider for regard to the nature, its history and its consequences.

J. H. CALDWELL.

CURRENT NOTES.

WIEPALZ is in London.

A Southern paper advertises a "novelty in gas burners." Gas, eh, can it be light?

The question of to-morrow—What shall we have for breakfast?

Maine is rapidly "civilizing" the bears. Last year 321 were killed.

As the [illegible] to strengthen, for [illegible] [illegible] to make [illegible]

The cold weather [illegible]

A California paper records a recent "fish shower" near Monterey, in which the fish varied in length from six inches to three feet.

The "petroleum men are great bores, but they mean well. We can well say [illegible]

Mr. MOORE TAGGERT, aged 22 years, fell down a flight of stairs in East Liberty, Pittsburg, Saturday, and was killed.

M. F. TUPPER suffered from a recent railroad accident, but his provential philosophy enabled him to endure his hurts uncomplainingly.

The Committee on Instruction in the Boston City Council has reported in favor of paying the expenses of the City Treasury for all books used in the public schools. The expense for the school pupils is estimated at about $27,000 annually.

The officers of the Menemonsha and Tarver have published a card in the Portland papers, expressing their "deep sense of gratification at the hospitalities received while lying in that port during the Peabody ceremonies."

A New-Hampshire man claims to have built twelve thousand rods of stone wall, and to have planted a hundred and eight cellars and dug wells, besides doing a lot of light work, such as laying bridge abutments and blasting and splitting stone.

Mrs. HAPPY MORSE, sister of Miss BETSY THOMAS, who died in Portland, Me., on the 11th inst., aged 98 years, died in the same city on the 20th, aged 95 years, and 10 months. Their brother, ELIAS THOMAS, aged 92 years, still remains in good health.

Among the packages bid off at an auction sale of express packages in Baltimore, last week, was a lot of love letters written by a young lady who, having married, requested her old lover to return them. The purchaser is busily giving a series of evening readings from them at his boarding house.

A gentleman in Providence, R. I., discovered one of these small do "infernal machines," filled with powder and percussion caps, while putting coal upon a fire, a few evenings ago. At least half a dozen such have been found in coal during the season in different parts of the country.

It is said an architect recently began the erection of a church near Troy, the agreement being that he should be paid upon the completion of the edifice, and that the vestries have now concluded, for some unexplained reason, not to erect the spire contemplated in the original plan. How to get the money is now the architect's daily study.

Mr. WILLIAM D. WEBB, who was nominated for Counsellor on the Labor Reform ticket in New-Hampshire, has declined, saying that although evils may exist in the Republican Party which ought to be redressed, and although he sympathizes most heartily with the laboring men of the country, being a laboring man himself, still he fails to see the necessity for a new organization in order to insure to every man in the State just religious, social and political rights.

The Cincinnati Commercial reports that a young merchant of that city was recently married, has been sued for a divorce under rather novel circumstances. The second week of the honeymoon, business affairs calling him to Louisville and St. Louis, he handed his wife of his intended departure, and she asked him to kiss her good-bye. He laughingly replied he had not time to wait, intending to return after transacting some business that home, but unforeseen circumstances prevented him. He was gone about two weeks and then returned to Cincinnati to find his house deserted, the furniture sold, and his wife visiting her relatives.

The members of the Kentucky Legislature visited Cincinnati on Saturday, and were formally received and entertained by the municipal authorities. The party visited Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON at his residence in Clifton, and after several hours passed pleasantly there returned to the city to attend a banquet in the Burnet House. About four hundred persons, guests and entertainers, sat down to the table, and the supper having been disposed of, GEORGE H. PENDLETON, the President of the feast, delivered a welcoming speech, closing with a toast to the guests, to which Mr. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State of Kentucky, in the absence of Governor STEVENSON, responded. During the evening speeches were made by Governor HAYES, Hon.

THE TURF.

The Recent Trotting Congress and What It Effected—The Proposed Reform of the Turf—Synopsis of the New Rules for the Government of Trotting in America.

The proceedings of the Convention of Trotting Associations from every part of the United States, which assembled in Congress in this City during the early part of the present month, were fully reported in our columns at the time. The avowed object of this Congress was to devise measures for the reform of the numerous abuses which of late years have flourished on the trotting turf, and made the name of this truly national sport almost synonymous with swindling in the estimation of the public. Delegates from every leading Trotting Association and prominent private track in the United States were present, and their earnest and thoughtful deliberations were devoted to the consideration of the important subjects before them. The result of their councils was the organization of a body called the "National Association for the Promotion of the Interests of the American Trotting Turf," whose principal object was declared to be "the prevention, detection and punishment of frauds on the trotting turf of America, and the elevation of the standard of trotting." A President, Vice-Presidents and other officers were appointed, and a constitution and by-laws for the government of the Association adopted. The enactment of a code of rules and regulations for the government of trotting, which should be regarded as authoritative on every track in America represented in the Congress, as well as on those which might subsequently join the National Association, [illegible] committee of nine delegates, men of practical [illegible] experience and sound intelligence, was appointed to draft a code of rules and regulations, the stringent enforcement of which would tend to reform the turf abuses complained of. The rules when completed were submitted to the General Convention, discussed and argued section by section, and finally, after undergoing some modification, adopted by Congress as the future recognized authority in trotting on all tracks in the National Association. Considerable delay has occurred in the publication of the new amended rules of trotting, and those interested in the sport are naturally anxious to know in what respect they differ from the rules hitherto in use on the old-established trotting tracks on Long Island, the Union and the Fashion, which for so many years have governed the sport. Our space forbids us publishing the rules in extenso, but we give a succinct synopsis of the amendments and alterations, showing in what respects they differ from those hitherto recognized as authoritative. It will be seen, therefore, how admirably they are calculated to effect the great object of the framers, "the prevention, detection and punishment of frauds on the trotting turf of America, and the elevation of the standard of trotting."

Entries.—In future, in all entries of horses for premiums, the color, sex and name of the horse shall be accurately and distinctly given. If the horse has ever trotted in a race under a different name, the former name or names must be given. If a horse has trotted in any race without a name, mention must be made in the entry of a sufficient number of his or her performances to enable persons interested to identify the horse. Any person found guilty of making a false and fraudulent entry, or of disguising a horse with intent to conceal his identity, or in any way concerned in such a transaction, or of doing or tampering with any horse, shall be punished by the forfeiture of entrance money, or expulsion, which shall apply equally to the horse or horses. This is an excellent rule, for hitherto an unscrupulous owner or driver could enter a horse either without a name or under a false one, concealing his identity. The punishment is short, sharp and decisive, viz., expulsion, and this means unconditional expulsion from all the courses represented in the Association, and not that alone in which the offence was committed.

Qualifications.—A horse shall not be eligible to start in any race that has beaten the time advertised, prior to the closing of the entries for the race for which he is entered. Time made in single or double harness, to a wagon, on any track, whether short or not, shall constitute a record; but time made under the saddle shall not be a record in harness or wagon races. The effect of this rule will be to cause the lengthening of other tracks to their full and proper length.

Decorum.—If any owner, trainer, rider, driver or attendant of a horse, or any other person, use improper language to the officers of the course, or to the judges in the race, or be guilty of any improper conduct, the person or persons so offending shall be punished by a fine not exceeding [illegible], or by suspension, or by expulsion. It must be remembered that when the word "suspension" occurs in these rules, it means suspension from entering, riding, driving, training or assisting on the grounds of any course belonging to the Association. To those who have been present on some trotting tracks, and heard with disgust the language used by owners or drivers to the judges in the stand, the importance of this rule will be apparent.

Power of Judges.—Judges are given entire control and authority over the horses in a race, and the riders or drivers and attendants of the horses, and any person refusing to obey their orders are liable to a fine not exceeding $100, or by suspension or expulsion.

Delay in Scoring.—Every visitor to a trotting track has noticed and condemned the practice of drivers to waste unnecessary time in scoring to get the word for a start, and much vexatious delay has thus been caused. The new rule strikes an effectual blow at this evil, for it enacts that "drivers or riders who persist in causing delay in scoring after the horses are called up, either by neglecting to prepare for the race in time, or by neglecting to come for the word, or otherwise, or by keeping so far ahead of others in scoring that the judges cannot give a fair start, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100, or may be ruled out by the judges and considered drawn, but in all such cases they shall be liable to forfeit." Drivers and riders persisting in causing delay in scoring shall be fined not over $100, by suspension not to exceed one year, or by expulsion.

Pulling a Horse, to fraudulently prevent his winning a race, is punished by suspension or expulsion.

Improperly Conducting a Race.—If the judges are satisfied that a race is being or has been conducted improperly on the part of any rider or driver, they can punish the offender by suspension or expulsion, not to exceed one year. A repetition of the offence may entail his complete expulsion.

Horse Purposely Broken.—If a horse is purposely pulled, or fraudulently broken to allow another horse to win a heat, the horse so pulled or broken shall be distanced, and the rider or driver shall be punished, unless this decision shall be deemed to favor a fraud, by suspension not to exceed one year, or by expulsion. But in case the judges shall deem such decision as the above to favor a fraud, they shall deem that heat "no heat," and shall substitute another driver for the offending one.

Crossing on the Homestretch.—In coming out into the homestretch each horse must keep the position first selected, except the hindmost horse, who, when there is sufficient room to pass on the inside or anywhere on the homestretch, can do so. But any horse crossing or swerving on the homestretch so as to impede the progress of a horse behind him, shall not be entitled to win that heat; and if in the opinion of the judges such crossing or swerving was willful on the part of the rider or driver, he shall be punished by suspension, not to exceed one year, for the first offence, and by expulsion for the second.

Shouting, &c.—Any rider or driver guilty of loud shouting, or making other unnecessary noise during the pendency of a heat, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed $25 for the first offence, and for the second offence by suspension during the meeting at the option of the judges.

Horses Breaking from their Gait.—When any horse or horses break from their gait in trotting or pacing, their riders or drivers shall at once pull them to the gait in which they were to go the race, and any party neglecting or refusing to do so, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed $100, or by suspension not exceeding one year.

Protesting without Cause.—Any person found guilty of protesting a horse without cause, or with intent to delay a race, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100, or by suspension not to exceed one year, or by expulsion. This is a capital rule, the effect of which will be to check the indiscriminate and wholesale protesting against horses in a race made by drivers without any cause or foundation.

Purse or Stake Wrongfully Obtained.—A person obtaining a purse or stake through fraud shall return it to the Treasurer on demand, or be punished by expulsion, together with all parties interested, and the horses, until such restitution is made.

Fines.—All fines must be paid on the day they are assessed, or the parties will be subjected to suspension until they are paid in full.

Right of Appeal.—Any owner, rider, driver or trainer who has been subjected to any of the penalties provided by these rules, can appeal from the decision of the judges, to the association upon whose grounds the penalty was imposed, and from their decision to the Board of Appeals, provided they shall do so within one week from the announcement of such decision, and provided also that where the penalty was a fine, it shall have been previously paid on the day of assessment.

The Amended Charter of Flushing.

Last Monday evening an important meeting was held at Flushing in opposition to the amended charter, as proposed by the Board of Village Trustees. The charter, as amended, provides "that on all village improvements [illegible] the [illegible] shall be assessed on the adjoining property holders, and the remaining third on the village at large, which shall be collected in addition to the village tax." The clause in [illegible] is opposed by a large number of the citizens, they claiming that it gives the Trustees unlimited power. The meeting was a very large one. It was held in the Town Hall. [illegible]

[illegible] Secretary. Remarks were made by Messrs. Parker, Downing, Peters, Jas. Murray and others. The following resolutions were adopted: [illegible]

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.

Changes in the Recruiting Department in this City—Corrected List of Officers—Recruits Sent from Here since Jan. 1, 1870—Detachments Forwarded.

The headquarters of the Recruiting Service of the United States Army for the Department of the East being located in this City, readers will be desirous to be informed of any changes made, and of the removal and destination of friends they may have connected with the army. Several new officers have been detailed for recruiting service to this City since Jan. 1, 1870, and others who were on recruiting duty have been ordered to their regiments. The corrected list, with the regiments, rank and stations of the officers detailed on recruiting duty, are as follows:

Brevet Brigadier-General J. T. Reeve, superintendent; Lieutenant-Colonel Thos. M. Neill, Twentieth Regiment, Commanding Fort Columbus; Lieutenant-Colonel F. D. Kimbles, Forty-third Regiment, Recruiting Officer, New-York City; Captain J. W. Gelvey, Forty-fifth Regiment, Recruiting Officer, New-York City; Captain Chas. F. Green, Forty-second Regiment, Recruiting Officer, Boston; Captain Chas. H. [illegible], Forty-second Regiment, Recruiting Officer, Washington; Captain Geo. L. Tyler, Thirty-sixth Regiment, Recruiting Officer, Baltimore; Captain Chas. Johnson, Sixteenth Regiment, Commanding Bedloe's Island; Captain E. M. [illegible], Eighteenth Regiment, duty Fort Columbus; Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Catlin, Forty-fifth Regiment, Recruiting Officer, Brooklyn; Captain [illegible] White, Forty-third Regiment, Recruiting Officer, Philadelphia; Captain Oscar Hagen, Eleventh Regiment, Fort Columbus; Captain F. E. [illegible], Third Regiment, Recruiting Officer, New-York City; Lieutenant E. A. Bogan, Third Regiment, Fort Columbus; Lieutenant Wm. Shields, Forty-fourth Regiment, Fort Columbus; Lieutenant Gustav Von Blucher, Sixteenth Regiment, Fort Columbus; Lieutenant Jas. Regan, Eighteenth Regiment, Fort Columbus, Post Adjutant; Lieutenant D. G. Whiting, Forty-fifth Regiment, Recruiting Officer, Brooklyn; Lieutenant Julius Stommel, Forty-third Regiment, Recruiting Officer, Philadelphia; Lieutenant R. G. Rutherford, Forty-fifth Regiment, Fort Columbus, Acting Quartermaster; Lieutenant Nathaniel Wolfe, Second Artillery, Fort Columbus; Lieutenant Edmund Rice, Fortieth Regiment, Fort Columbus.

The last-named officer, Lieutenant Rice, has not as yet reported for duty.

DETACHMENTS FOR THE PLAINS AND ELSEWHERE.

Upwards of one thousand recruits have been sent from this City within the past month, the greater number of whom are to join regiments doing service on the Plains, and more are soon to follow. Herewith is given a statement of the various detachments that have left the City within the time mentioned, with the names of the officers in charge, their destination, and the regiments to which they have been assigned:

One hundred men, Major C. J. Von Hermann, Third Infantry, Fort Leavenworth. One hundred men, Lieutenant E. C. Henshaw, Third Infantry, Fort Leavenworth. Two hundred men, Major Von Hermann, Captain W. Shields, Lieutenant J. P. Walker, Ninth Infantry, Omaha. Fifty men, two musicians, Captain Oscar Hagen, Third Artillery, Savannah, Ga. One hundred and fifty men, Captain G. O. Henry, Lieutenant W. L. Haskins, Third Artillery, Key West. Fifty-one men, Lieutenant E. C. Henshaw, Fifth Artillery, Fort Adams, R. I. Seventy-four men, Major Von Hermann, Fifth Artillery, Fort Warren, Mass. Thirty-five men, Lieutenant J. P. Walker, Fifth Artillery, Fort Preble, Me. Twenty-one men, Major William Shields, Fifth Artillery, Fort William, Me.

Two hundred men left Fort Columbus yesterday for Omaha, there to join regiments doing duty on the Plains. It is expected that a like number will leave about the 8th of April for Leavenworth.

Passengers on the Missing Steamer City of Boston.

The steamship *City of Boston*, which left here on Jan. 25 for Liverpool, and concerning whose safety there is some apprehension, took out a number of cabin passengers from this City. She touched at Halifax on the [illegible], and added to her passenger list at that port. Those who embarked from New-York were as follows:

Mrs. M. Cosgrove, A. C. Morton, Allan Ebbs, wife, child and infant; Mr. Guiquene, J. Whittier, wife, four children and infant; Dr. Tupper, James Adshead, M. A. Praeger, J. McCall, E. P. Archibald, Mr. Ryland and wife, W. M. Cochrane, James Cosmore, Mr. Lowden, R. J. McDonald, James McKinnon, John Lovely, Duncan McDougall, W. T. Prince, T. O'Neill. Adults, 25; children, 7.

There was also a number of steerage passengers. Mr. A. C. Morton and Mr. Allan Ebbs, included in the above list, are well known in the mercantile community—the former being President of the International Coal and Railway Company, No. 25 Pine-street, and the latter an importer at No. [illegible] Broome-street.

Destitution in the Fourteenth Ward.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the fact that a great amount of real destitution exists at present among the poor of the Fourteenth Ward, especially in the neighborhood of Broome, Elizabeth and Mott streets. The teachers of the Fourteenth Ward Industrial School have had cases brought to their notice within a few days past where children have had no food—excepting a slice of bread obtained at the school—for two days, their widowed mothers being on the verge of starvation. Day after day, children who are regular attendants at school come to their teachers with the plaintive appeal: "Mother is at home with the baby, and has no fire and nothing to eat." The school is located at No. 116 Elizabeth-street, under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, and contributions may be either left at the school or sent to the office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth-street.

Extensive Embezzlement of Letters.

Lewis Murray, one of the porters employed in the Post Office, was charged with embezzlement in the United States Commissioner's office yesterday, on complaint of Special Agent Gayton. It was alleged that over one hundred letters were found in his possession at the time of his arrest, and that many of the number contained money. It was reported that there was good reason for believing that Murray had abstracted extensive sums of money during his connection with the Post Office. The accused waived an examination, and was subsequently committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. He previously acknowledged the offence, saying that he expected to be punished and would like to be sentenced to State Prison as soon as possible. Ten years' imprisonment is the lowest term which he can receive.

Homeless Children for the West.

Mr. J. P. Brace, one of the Western agents of the Children's Aid Society, left the City yesterday with a large company of homeless and destitute children. The party, which numbered 100, was composed chiefly of orphan boys and girls from 1 to 16 years of age. Many of the boys presented a pitiable appearance as they entered the Society's office in the early morning, shivering with cold and covered with rags, through whose unseemly rents the frosty wind had whistled a melancholy morning march. Divested of these habiliments and attired in bran new suits, the interesting company left in the best of spirits.

National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

The Board of Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers give notice that they are now prepared to receive beneficiaries into either branches near Augusta, Me.; Milwaukee, Wis.; or at the Central Asylum, at Dayton, Ohio. Volunteer soldiers are admitted upon application by letter to either of the managers, or at the branch asylum nearest to their place of residence; whereupon blank applications will be sent to the applicant, and, if duly qualified, transportation will be furnished him.

The requirements are:

First—An honorable discharge from the volunteer service.

Second—Disability by wounds received or sickness contracted in the line of duty.

If the applicant is unable to travel, or for other sufficient cause, relief will be furnished under the direction of the manager to whom application is made.

The overseers of all almshouses and charity hospitals having disabled soldiers subsisting upon private benefice, are urged to report such cases to either of the managers, as it is not fit that meritorious disabled soldiers of the nation should be supported by private or public charity. Soldiers are respectfully informed that the asylums are neither hospitals nor almshouses, but homes where subsistence, care, education, religious instruction, and employment are provided for disabled soldiers by the Congress of the United States, to be paid for from the forfeitures and fines of deserters from the army. The provision is not a charity. It is a contribution by the bounty-jumpers and bad soldiers, to the brave and deserving, and is their [illegible].

Soldiers having a wife, child or parent dependent upon them, are not required to give up their pensions upon coming to the asylum. Other soldiers are required to assign their pensions to the asylum in special cases only, to be determined by the Board. Suitable compensation will be given for profitable labor in the asylum. Good behavior will insure the kindest treatment. Wives and children will not be cared for at the asylum until after the soldier has shown by his [illegible]

ability to aid himself and them in part, by his labor and steadiness, that taking the family in charge will not increase his expenses to the asylum above the cost of other helpless beneficiaries, in which case quarters will be provided for them.

To facilitate the application of disabled soldiers residing in New-York City or vicinity, the managers have issued the following order:

"Gen. [illegible] of [illegible] is hereby authorized to receive applications, either personally or by letter, and to give information and directions to disabled volunteer soldiers to the several national asylums. Any volunteer soldier disabled in the line of his duty, who has heretofore not been an inmate of any of the asylums, can obtain admission by application to Rev. W. B. Thomas, No. 8 Summit-street, Brooklyn."

The following are the managers of the institution: The President of the United States, the Chief Justice, the Secretary of War, ex-officio; Major-General B. F. Butler, President, Lowell, Mass.; Major-General John H. Martindale, Second Vice-President, Rochester, N. Y.; Jay Cooke, Esq., Junior Vice-President, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. Lewis B. Gunckel, Secretary, Dayton, Ohio; Governor Richard J. Oglesby, Springfield, Ill.; Governor Frederick Smyth, Manchester, N. H.; Dr. Erastus B. Wolcott, Milwaukee, Wis.; Major-General John S. Cavender, St. Louis, Mo.; Hon. Hugh L. Bond, Baltimore, Md.

REVENUE FRAUDS.

Prosecutions against Perfumery Dealers—A Blackmailing Story Set at Rest.

The few public officers in this City who make any attempt to do their duty in a faithful and thorough manner have a hard time of it. Not only do those who are engaged in profitable frauds, or in any way deriving benefit from a violation of law, use every ingenious device to thwart their efforts, but often an unscrupulous newspaper will make a fierce onslaught upon them, thinking, from some distorted or insufficient statement of facts, to make a sensational story of blackmailing or misconduct in office. The following is the real basis of an absurd accusation of blackmailing by an officer of the Internal Revenue Department in this City.

Supervisor S. B. Dutcher of the Internal Revenue Department received a communication from the Supervisor in Philadelphia some weeks ago, informing him that dealers in that city were receiving broken packages of perfumery from Schuyler, Hartley and Graham, of Nos. 19 and 21 Maiden-lane, and from Messrs. Melvin & Co., No. 8 Maiden-lane, this City, without the stamps required by law to be affixed to each bottle by the person breaking the original packages. As the selling of these articles unstamped is a palpable violation of the Revenue law, Mr. Dutcher at once set about ascertaining the facts in the matter. To effect this object, one of the detectives attached to his office was sent to the dealers mentioned, and to several others, both wholesale and retail. He made no representations with regard to his business or his position, but expressed a wish to buy certain articles of perfumery. In several instances original packages were broken by the wholesale dealers themselves, and the articles sold without stamps and without any reference being made to their requiring any. In order to make sure that this was not exceptional and did not occur through neglect or thoughtlessness on this particular occasion, orders were subsequently sent for the same class of goods, and were promptly filled with unstamped articles. The officer moreover found that it was a very general practice to sell perfumes and articles of perfumery without stamps, the cases in which the tax is paid being probably less than those in which the Government is defrauded. When we consider the extent to which these articles are sold by druggists and fancy-goods dealers we can plainly see that the loss to the revenue is something quite significant, and it was the Supervisor's first duty to put the law into execution and exact the penalties. He accordingly notified the parties that suit would be brought against them in order that they might take advantage of the provision of the law which allows them to pay the penalties and rectify their practice without prosecution if they choose. In some cases the penalty was paid at once. This is the whole story of certain alleged blackmailing operations and certain alleged cases of fraud on the revenue.

THE BAILEY-COOK CASE.

Report of the Evidence Taken Yesterday—Remarks by the District-Attorney and by the Defence.

Additional testimony was taken in the case of Martin R. Cook, a wholesale liquor dealer, and E. B. Farrington, jointly charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government of the tax on about one hundred gallons of whisky, in the United States Commissioner's office yesterday. District-Attorney Pierrepont conducted the examination for the Government. Collector Bailey, who instituted the proceedings, occupied a seat next to the latter.

Moses M. Webb recalled, deposed that three of the exhibits were copied by himself from the entries found on the books of Gordon, Fellows & McMillan; that the schedule of the alcohol was made in the presence of Cook; that Cook had given him the sales books to look at, but that the witness had been unable to get the cash books; that Collector Bailey had talked with him about the matter on Monday; that the Collector had [illegible] that he had been told by Mr. Koop, one of Mr. Bailey's officers, to get the Government books [illegible] to take the books; that he had been unable to find the cash book.

John E. Garner recalled, testified that Cook spoke to him about the barrels of whisky sent to Boston; that Cook or one of the salesmen gave the tally-sheet; that Cook received the bill of sale of liquor [illegible] in regard to its [illegible] Cook & Co.'s store.

Mr. Pierrepont subsequently offered the withdrawal entry of 148 barrels, and the gauger's return, which were made, as alleged, to Cook, in evidence, after which he referred at length to the exhibits. He said that the latter showed [illegible] of 148 barrels, and that the Government had thus been defrauded of the tax on the difference. He said that the exhibits were copied from Cook's papers and books. The counsel for the defence argued that the proceedings were merely secondary; that they were intended to have the effect of prejudicing the case which Collector Bailey had commenced against the firm of which Cook was a member, in the United States District Court, for the purpose of having their property forfeited for the same alleged offences charged against both personally. Counsel also severely rebuked the manner in which the Revenue officers had gone to work to detect the alleged frauds, averring, in conclusion, that there was no evidence against the defendant. The case was subsequently adjourned until this afternoon.

The Gordon, Fellows & McMillan Whisky Suits.

Yesterday was the time assigned for the return of process in the United States District Court in the civil suits recently brought against Gordon, Fellows & McMillan, wholesale liquor dealers, on complaint of Collector Bailey, for the forfeiture of $12,500 worth of whisky, on the ground of alleged frauds on the Government. The suits, which are five in number, were instituted by Bailey a short time ago. It is claimed that in case of condemnation a large share will be obtained by the informant, and that Bailey's will be $5,000 in each separate suit. The District-Attorney will be only entitled to two per cent. on the whole amount. What is left out of the $125,000 in case of forfeiture, after deducting the costs of Court, &c., will go to the United States Treasury. The following are the titles of the different suits:

United States vs. About 200 barrels of distilled Spirits, found at No. 83 Broadway; United States vs. 50 barrels of Spirits, marked, Herman Walters, 86 barrels of Morris' Rye, and 58 barrels of Walters' Rye, found at Nos. [illegible] Pearl-street; United States vs. 264 barrels of Morris' Rye, 100 barrels of Walters' Bourbon, 25 barrels, marked C. B. Cook, and 13 barrels of Lake's Rye, found at No. 15 State-street; United States vs. [illegible] barrels of Spirits, marked Buford & Co., [illegible] barrels, marked Buford, Guthrie & Co., found at No. 15 State-street; United States vs. 35 barrels Cross Bourbon, 184 barrels Rye, 30 barrels Keller's Bourbon, [illegible] found at No. [illegible] Broadway, and No. 8 Beaver-street.

Burglary in Broad-Street.

Early yesterday morning a party of burglars entered the premises of Messrs. Sawyer, Wallace & Co., at No. 47 Broad-street, and blowing open the safe in the office, abstracted the contents. The burglary was not discovered until 6 o'clock A. M., when Patrolman Griffith, of the First Precinct, found the front door of the premises open. Owing to the absence of the proprietors, the Police were yesterday unable to ascertain the amount or description of the property stolen.

The Smith-Foley Contest for the Supervisorship.

A Committee of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards Citizens' Association, among whom were Wm. F. Havemeyer, Roswell D. Hatch, John D. Cummins, Dr. P. W. Cremin, Judge Stemler, General McMahon, E. E. Buckley, George H. Kitchen, E. V. Fargis, John Gorman, Marshall Lord, A. Berwin, Chas. L. Cornell, G. H. Haydock and Geo. A. Barney, repaired to the Police Headquarters yesterday morning, for the purpose of having an interview with Mr. Henry Smith in relation to the pending contest between him and Mr. John Foley in relation to the Supervisorship. Although, as the Committee assert, Mr. Smith had agreed to meet them at the hour appointed, yet he failed to put in an appearance, and of course nothing was done. The following memorial to Mr. Smith, in relation to the contest for the Supervisorship, has been prepared and was intended to be presented to him at the interview:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1870.

Hon. Henry Smith, Police Commissioner, &c.:

SIR: It must be evident to you now that there is no chance of your permanently holding the office of [illegible] Supervisor [illegible] we respectfully [illegible] in favor of Mr. Foley.

The memorial has been signed by about thirty citizens, among whom are Wm. C. Bryant, Wm. F. Havemeyer, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, Shepherd Knapp, Jackson S. Schultz, Robert Bonner and others.

SPURIOUS MONEY.

Arrest of an Agent for a Counterfeit Detector on a Charge of Passing a Bad Bill—Singular Statement by the Accused.

A queer case of passing counterfeit money, in which one F. B. Emory was alleged to be the guilty party, was heard in the United States Commissioner's office yesterday. The accused was arrested by Policeman Van Duzer, of the Broadway squad, on a charge of having attempted to pass a counterfeit $5 national bank note on H. A. Cassebeer, proprietor of a drug store in Fourth-avenue, in payment for a seidlitz powder. It was alleged that he claimed to be ignorant at the time that it was a spurious bill. After being arrested another note of spurious money was found in his possession, including one $5 note, but no good money could be discovered on him. He represented that he was an agent for J. T. French, of No. 84 Second-avenue, in the sale of Heath's Counterfeit Government Detector, and that he carried the counterfeit about him for the purpose of showing the difference between good and bad money to the purchasers of Heath's book. He said that he desired to use the book and to be cautious for any extra advice which he furnished. Among the articles taken from him was a memorandum book containing the names of persons on whom, according to his own statement, he had called and also a letter of recommendation in behalf of W. A. Boone, as the authorized agent for the counterfeit detector, purporting to have been written by Mr. W. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, to Marshall Sharpe.

Emory was held in $5,000 bail, his formal examination being fixed for Thursday next.

It appears upon a careful inquiry that Emory was really employed by Mr. French, who is the authorized agent for the sale of Heath's Bank Note Detector, and who intrusted to Emory the counterfeit money which it is necessary to use in explaining the use of the book. Emory gave the best of references as to his honesty, and solemnly promised to abstain from drinking, which seems to be his principal fault, but he succumbed to temptation, became partially intoxicated and attempted to pass the money as stated above. Mr. French is a gentleman of the highest respectability, and at most can only be censured for having too much confidence in a fellow who has proved unworthy of trust. His agency was obtained directly from Mr. Boone, the gentleman named in Ordway's letter.

Harbor Encroachments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"The bill for the preservation of the harbors of the United States against encroachments was taken up.

"Mr. Stockton, (Dem.,) of New-Jersey, opposed the bill as unconstitutional, and asked that it be laid aside for the present.

"Mr. Cameron, (Rep.,) of Pennsylvania, opposed the bill upon various grounds, principally because its object was to benefit New-York Harbor at the expense of the Government.

"The bill was advocated by Mr. Conkling, but was finally laid aside."

The above appears in your paper of this day, in the proceedings of the United States Senate on the Harbor Encroachment bill. I am not disappointed in the action of the Senator from New-Jersey, as his course is consistent with the general legislation of that State, which never considered that there were other States in the Union which had any rights; but I am disappointed at the action of the Senator from Pennsylvania in saying that this bill was to "benefit New-York Harbor at the expense" of the Government.

This I deny. The bill applies to all the harbors of the United States, and it is carrying it into execution it protects the best harbor of our country from being damaged by selfishness and ignorance, it cannot be but a matter of necessity that it should pass.

Suppose it should be an expense to the United States to preserve this harbor—the best and most important one in the country to its great interests—how can the Senator object with propriety when he remembers the large amount spent by the United States on the Delaware breakwater? But it does not contemplate any expense for New-York alone, it applies to all the harbors of the country.

But why should New-York be exempted from having appropriations from the United States to benefit its harbor? It never has had any but $20,000, some years since, from the organization of the Government, until recently, and no harbor has the claims it has on the Government for its improvement and preservation, for reasons too well known for the State. Viewing this harbor as one of the best in the world, and as belonging to the whole country, I feel anxious in its preservation.

A word as to myself. Having had the honor of notices from the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the Governor of New-Jersey, and some newspapers, not too flattering, for my action in this matter, I beg to say that in what I am doing I am prompted by the opinions of such eminent men as Gen. Gillmore, Professor Bache and General Totten; and I will appeal with confidence to those living, who have made the preservation of harbors their study. I say this, as it has been charged that I act upon my own opinions alone, which, never has been the case. Although not much of a military man, I know enough to be able to select my leaders so as to shelter myself behind.

I hope the bill will pass, that New-Jersey encroachments will be stopped, and that New-York Harbor will be saved from further damage.

GEO. W. BLUNT.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1870.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. James McCarty, (continued,) robbery.	14	The People vs. Charles Murphy; forgery.
2	The People vs. Chas. Dupell; rape.	15	The People vs. Charles Bloom and John Gaylor; burglary.
3	The People vs. William Flannery; rape.	16	The People vs. James Clark, Thomas O'Connor and Richard Lawless; grand larceny.
4	The People vs. George Slyp; felonious assault and battery.	17	The People vs. Wilhelm Schroeder; grand larceny.
5	The People vs. Wm. Fletcher and James Fletcher; felonious assault and battery.	18	The People vs. Moritz Meyer; grand larceny.
6	The People vs. Patrick Vaughan; felonious assault and battery.	19	The People vs. James Connell; grand larceny.
7	The People vs. John Keating; felonious assault and battery.	20	The People vs. John McDougall; grand larceny.
8	The People vs. John Tyner; felonious assault and battery.	21	The People vs. Holmes R. Kelly; receiving stolen goods.
9	The People vs. James McClennan; felonious assault and battery.	22	The People vs. Richard Carroll; receiving stolen goods.
10	The People vs. Stephen H. Maloney; felonious assault and battery.	23	The People vs. Elias Hohlein; receiving stolen goods.
11	The People vs. James Dunn; felonious assault and battery.	24	The People vs. John Gleason; receiving stolen goods.
12	The People vs. Peter Burke, James J. Poole and Martin Tierney; burglary.	25	The People vs. Michael Carroll; receiving stolen goods.
13	The People vs. James McCann and John Lees; burglary.	26	The People vs. John Williams; larceny from the person.
		27	The People vs. Thomas Curtis; larceny from the person.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CONGRESS CAN NOT ESTABLISH POLICE REGULATIONS WITHIN THE STATES.

The United States vs. Henry C. Dewitt.—Certificate of division from the Circuit Court for Michigan. The defendant was indicted under section 29 of the act of March, 1867, for selling petroleum oil for illuminating purposes, inflammable at a less temperature than 110 deg. Fahrenheit. On demurrer arose the following questions, on which the Judges were divided, and they were accordingly certified here: Whether the facts charged constitute any offence under a valid law, and whether the twenty-first section of the act is valid and constitutional law. Mr. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court, holding Congress has no constitutional power to establish Police regulations within the States, and that the law in question being an enactment for the protection of consumers against dangers of the use of too inflammable oils, is such a regulation, and is therefore unconstitutional and void. The questions were answered in the negative, except that in respect to the second, the law is held to be valid as to all territory of the United States outside the limits of any State.

SEIZURE UNDER THE CONFISCATION ACTS.

Henry Pelham vs. David G. Rose et al.—Certificate of division from the Circuit Court for the District of Indiana.—This was a libel under the Confiscation act of 1862 against a promissory note belonging to Pelham for $2,000. The Marshal returned that he had arrested the property, and in pursuance of an order of the Court the note was sold to its maker for $3,000. Pelham thereupon sued Rose, the Marshal making the seizure, and his sureties to recover the amount of the note, averring a false return to the writ of monition by the Marshal, and that the seizure of the note was never made, it having been all the while in his (Pelham's) possession, in Kentucky. The defendant demurred, and the Court differs in opinion on the questions whether the actual seizure of the note in the case was necessary; whether the return of the Marshal should be construed to mean that such seizure was made, and whether the proceedings below estopped Pelham from maintaining an action on the [illegible] unmoved the opinion of the Court, answering the first two questions in the negative, holding that it was the property and credit, as not the note itself, these credits were subject to confiscation, and as the note itself was seized, the [illegible] of the maker of the note to Pelham. The third question is not answered. [illegible]

John R. Stole vs. [illegible]—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. In this case John R. Stole agreed in contemplation of the marriage between him and Ann Bryan, since deceased, to give to the intended bride a lot of land, provided a house was built thereon by her, with money belonging to her. The marriage took place and the house was built, but there was no deed, and the wife being absent, and the house being unoccupied, the donor took possession, and afterwards sold it, professing to have afterwards determined not to make the gift of the property. The Court below sustained the contract, and decreed a specific performance. This Court now affirmed the decree, Mr. Justice Davis delivering the opinion, holding that the building of the house, with the knowledge and consent of the donor, was a sufficient consideration to give a right of action in the one who furnished the money, and that this was not a case of damages to the aggrieved parties, but for specific performance.

CASE.

The United States vs. [illegible].—Appeal from the District Court for the Southern District of California.—This case involves the title to a league of land in Los Angeles, Cal., known as the "Rancho [illegible]." The decree below was against the Government, and in this Court it was contended for the Government on the ground that the claimant's title was not based on an absolute grant, but merely a permit to occupy for pasturing cattle, [illegible] &c. The decree below was here affirmed, Mr. Justice Swayne delivering the opinion of the Court. Dissent by Mr. Justice Clifford.

The Steamboat [illegible] vs. [illegible] and the Other Case.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—These were cases of collision in which the Circuit Court held the [illegible] in fault, and decreed accordingly. The decree was affirmed. The opinion of the Court was delivered by Mr. Justice Clifford.

[illegible]—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This was a case growing out of certain agreements between the parties concerning Morse's telegraph. The action was brought to recover damages for the non-performance of an agreement on the part of Morse, which was not performed, and resulting injury to one of the parties. The judgment of the Court below was affirmed. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the Court.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company vs. [illegible].—Error to the Supreme Court of Missouri.—The judgment of the lower Court was affirmed, Mr. Justice Miller delivering the opinion of the Court.

[illegible] vs. [illegible].—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Miller.

The City of Chicago vs. Sheldon.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. The Court below decided in this case that by a sound construction of the legislative and ordinances under which the Chicago City Railway Company was organized and is in possession of the streets of the city for the purposes of their roads, a contract was established by which the Railway Company was to be exempt from further assessment towards the repairs of the streets. That decree was now affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Nelson.

The Milwaukee and [illegible] Railroad Company vs. Soutter and Knapp.—Appeal from the Circuit for the District of Wisconsin. The Chief Justice announced the decision of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit.

Herick et al. vs. Aetna Insurance Company.—Error to the New-York Court of Appeals dismissed with costs.

[illegible] vs. Purse et al.—Error to the Circuit for the District of Indiana. The judgment in this case was affirmed by a divided Court.

Evidence on the McGarrahan case has been closed before the House Committee on the Judiciary. The argument will commence Wednesday. Mr. Shaw, of New-York, will open for McGarrahan, to be followed by Messrs. Evarts and Wilson for the New Idria Company. Mr. Pascal will conclude for McGarrahan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

FIVE YEARS FOR BURGLARY.

Charles Williams pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree. He was charged with having broken into the grocery store of William Halloway, at No. [illegible] Third-avenue, with intent to steal. Officer Nicholson, of the Eighteenth Precinct, discovered him in the act. He was sent to State Prison for five years.

LARCENY.

John Moore was sentenced to State Prison for three years for having stolen a pair of pliers, of the value of $1 50, the property of a person living at No. 155 West Broadway.

A BARRACHE THIEF.

George W. Howard was accused of having stolen $20 from Henry Marsh, of No. 16 Greenwich-street. It appeared that the prisoner deliberately took the money out of the complainant's pocket, in sight of the latter, at the corner of Dey-street and the Bowery, and that he then attempted to escape. Howard was remanded until Friday for sentence.

NOT GUILTY.

Acquittals were rendered in the cases of Francis Lange, charged with receiving stolen goods; Michael Collins, charged with robbery in the first degree, and John D. L. Sullivan, charged with receiving stolen goods.

The Court subsequently adjourned until this morning.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the MIDLAND RAILROAD continue to meet with much favor from investors. The issue up to the present time is nearly exhausted. What remain are still offered at par and accrued interest in currency.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Feb. 21, 1870.
} 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Reilly, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, O'Brien, Woltman, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—19.

The minutes of the meeting held [illegible] were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman McKiever—

Petition of property owners for an appropriation of so much of the public buildings as may be required for use of the public after the hours of daily toil.

Referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Long—

Petition and resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of G. H. Mandeville, pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church of Harlem, for the sum of one thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars and twenty-two cents, as a donation to be applied to the payment of assessments against the property of said church.

By Alderman Culkin—

Petition and resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of Andrew J. Martin for the sum of three hundred dollars for loss of horse from Pier number thirty-five North River.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Jackson—

Petition and resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of Thomas Denny, Treasurer of the New-York Juvenile Asylum, for the sum of eight thousand one hundred and eighty-five dollars, as a donation to be applied in the payment of assessments.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Miller—

Petition and resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of John White for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, for loss of horse by falling into an excavation in Lexington-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Miller—

Whereas, The Hon. Wm. H. Seward will shortly arrive in this City, after a protracted absence from his native State; and

Whereas, It is proper that a deserving tribute should be paid to his eminent ability and distinguished services to our common country; therefore,

Resolved, That this Common Council tender him the hospitalities of the City, and that a Committee of five members from each branch of the Common Council be appointed to receive Mr. Seward on his arrival, and make suitable arrangements to extend to him a public reception at the Academy of Music, or other place which they may elect.

Which was adopted, and the President named as such Committee on the part of the Board of Aldermen:

Alderman Miller,
Alderman Welch,
Alderman Moore,
Alderman Woltman,
Alderman Cregier.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Miller—

That the Street Commissioner be requested to report to this Board by what authority Pier No. forty-eight, North River, has been widened.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Jackson—

That permission be given to the Rector, &c., of Trinity Church to curb, gutter and flag sidewalk in front of their premises on the west side of Tenth-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-third and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Dimond—

That David H. Wells be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, vice F. B. Wells, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

That the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to compile the opinions of the Corporation Counsel rendered to the Common Council and the various departments from January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, to date, and cause five thousand copies thereof to be printed in document form.

By Alderman Miller—

That Fifth-avenue, from Washington-square to Fifty-ninth-street, be paved with Stafford pavement.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

That the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of Charles H. Pierson, Chairman, and George Wm. Curtis, Treasurer, for the sum of two thousand seventy-four dollars and twenty-nine cents for expense incurred in the reception of General George B. McClellan in October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cunningham—

That Fifty-seventh street, from Second to Third avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cunningham—

That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in Fifty-third-street, from Madison to Fifth avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Seger—

That the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to appoint an additional clerk to the Board of Aldermen, who shall be known as the License Application Clerk.

Which laid over.

By Alderman Cunningham—

That a crosswalk be laid from the northeast to the southeast corner of Forty-second-street and Second-avenue.

Which was laid over.

That a free drinking hydrant be placed on the northeast corner of [illegible] and Canal streets.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman O'Brien—

That the sidewalk be placed and flagged in front of numbers [illegible] and twenty-six East Forty-sixth-street.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McKiever—

That the [illegible] be placed in the middle of the [illegible] of Twenty-second-street and [illegible] about fifty feet from the corner of Third-avenue and [illegible] to remove the [illegible].

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cregier—

That the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of John G. Tietjen, Treasurer of the German Evangelical [illegible] St. Luke's Church, in Forty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, for the sum of eighty-one dollars and ninety-two cents, as a donation to be applied to the payment of assessments.

Which was laid over.

The [illegible] Committee on [illegible]

That permission [illegible] slips, to permit [illegible] piers numbers forty-five and forty-six, North River, to extend the [illegible].

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Moore moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay the auctioneers for sales for taxes and assessments for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at and after the same rate of fees allowed for similar sales in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was carried, and the paper laid over.

Alderman Long moved that the Committee on [illegible] be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the resolution for paving One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to Harlem River, be [illegible].

Which was carried and the paper laid over.

Alderman [illegible] moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of the Union Theological Seminary for the sum of [illegible] dollars and [illegible] cents, as a donation to be applied to the payment of assessments.

Carried, and on motion such paper was directed to be returned to the Union Theological Seminary.

Alderman [illegible] moved that the Committee on [illegible] be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Assistant Aldermen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of [illegible] for the sum of four hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty-nine cents, to reimburse him for moneys paid in [illegible].

Carried, and on motion, the paper was referred to the Committee on Finance.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Croton Aqueduct Board, relative to paving First-avenue, from Sixty-first to Eighty-fifth street, with Belgian pavement.

Which was ordered on file.

The President laid before the Board communications from the Fisk National Pavement Company, and also from the Stafford Pavement Company, transmitting specifications for said pavements.

Which was directed to be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council.

INVITATIONS.

The President laid before the Board invitations from the Metropolitan Gaslight Company to visit their works, foot of West Forty-second-street; also from the Beach Pneumatic Transit Company, to attend an exhibition of their [illegible], foot of [illegible] Broadway, [illegible]; also from the Beethoven Maennerchor, to attend their [illegible] ball, Monday, February twenty-eighth, at number two hundred and ninety-one Bowery.

Which were severally accepted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolution, To erect lamp posts and light street lamps in Twenty-third-street, from Avenue A to East River, to lay gas mains, &c., in First-avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets; also, in Twentieth-street, from Avenue A to East River, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Eighty-second and Eighty-third streets; to place lamp posts [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Fifty-first streets, and between One Hundred and [illegible] [illegible] streets; to pave [illegible] Belgian pavement [illegible] Street, from Grand to Bleecker street; to flag sidewalks [illegible] between Lexington and Third avenues, and [illegible] of Avenue A, between Seventeenth and Twentieth streets; [illegible] Stuyvesant Park [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Fifth-avenue, west side, between Eighty-first and Eighty-third streets.

Which were severally laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

[illegible] dollars per annum, fixing the salary of the Second Clerk in the Bureau of Street Improvements, [illegible] dollars per annum, fixing the salary of the General Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen at [illegible]; to place street lamp opposite number forty West Houston-street; to place two lamps in front of [illegible] Thirty-seventh street; to light gas lamp now standing in front of the Church of the Holy Innocents, in Broadway; to pay Andrew Fox three hundred and fifty dollars for loss of horse; to lay Belgian pavement in [illegible] and Thirty-ninth streets; to place crosswalk opposite number one thousand one hundred and sixty Broadway; to lay Belgian pavement in First-avenue, from Thirty-ninth-street to Fortieth-street; also, in Thirty-sixth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River; to curb, gutter, &c., Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Forty-second street; to regulate, grade, &c., Eighty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River; to lay Belgian pavement in Fifty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; to lay Fisk national pavement in One Hundred and [illegible] street, between Third and Fourth avenues; also, in Eighty-[illegible] street, between Second and Fifth avenues; also, in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues; and, also, in One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Avenue A.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, O'Brien, Woltman, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—19.

Resolution, Appointing the Irish Tribune a Corporation newspaper.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, O'Brien, Woltman, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Cunningham—16.

Negative—[illegible]

Resolution, Authorizing the Comptroller to purchase from Joseph [illegible] the life size portrait of General Washington, (painted by Rembrandt Peale,) and appropriating [illegible] therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, O'Brien, Woltman, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham—18.

Negative—Alderman Long—1.

Resolution, To donate five thousand dollars to the Bond-street Homeopathic Dispensary.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, O'Brien, Woltman, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—18.

Negative—Alderman Hughes—1.

On motion, the Board took a recess until three o'clock P. M.

AFTER RECESS.

Three o'clock P. M.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Reilly, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, O'Brien, Woltman, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—18.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, To lay gas mains and erect lamp post and light street lamps in Fifty-sixth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway; to set curb and gutter stones in Corlears-street, from South to Water street; to permit Victor Gowald to place an ornamental lamp and lamp post in front of his premises, number eight hundred and fifteen and a half Broadway; to place a free drinking hydrant northeast corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Second-avenue; to lay gas mains in Second-avenue, from Sixty-fifth to Seventy-ninth street; to donate two hundred dollars to St. Andrew's Church to pay assessments.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, O'Brien, Woltman, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—18.

MESSAGES FROM THE MAYOR.

The Mayor respectfully returns, without his approval, a resolution granting permission to the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad to place a starter's box, six feet by three and a half feet, on sidewalk near to curb, in front of number one and one half Park-row; first, because, if there is any part of sidewalk throughout the City that should be kept clear of all kinds of incumbrances it is at the point embraced by the resolution; secondly, because he thinks the Common Council is without legal power to grant such permission to any other than the person who owns or occupies the premises in front of whom the erection is to be made. It is clearly illegal to grant such permission to an entire stranger.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

FEB. 21, 1870.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1870.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: The Mayor respectfully returns, without his approval, nine several resolutions hereunto annexed, which direct certain streets therein named to be paved with the Stow foundation pavement. The length of the streets to be paved, at about four dollars per square yard, would be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] approval, a resolution similar to these now before him [illegible] [illegible] paving of Maiden-lane. That being [illegible] [illegible] popularly or unpopularly called) the Mayor's veto. Since receiving the resolutions hereto annexed, the Mayor has caused inquiries to be made of the property holders in Maiden-lane concerning the Stow pavement already laid there, and they generally express themselves opposed to it, and this expression comes after they have carefully examined the manner in which it was laid down. The Mayor is assured that the said pavement in Maiden-lane is only sixty days old, but is already full of depressions, and that the arch of the street is so changed that water is liable to stand in pools. Indeed, the contractors seem to have abandoned the completion of their contract in that street. The Mayor is not informed whether one property holder on the line of the numerous streets embraced by the annexed resolutions has asked for these experimental pavements. On the contrary, the Mayor has before him very emphatic remonstrances against the pavement, by property holders on the streets to be affected. If it be answered that there was an implied recommendation of this pavement in one of the messages of the Mayor, he begs leave unqualifiedly to withdraw it. Recent discussions regarding another pavement (also favorably spoken of in that message) would seem calculated to put us carefully upon our guard against rashly adopting any novel modes of pavements until they have been, to a small extent, well tested. It is a fortunate circumstance for the Mayor and Common Council that your honorable body did not act upon the recommendation touching the Fisk Concrete pavement. All your honorable body and the Mayor have [illegible]

in regard to that experiment (and very improved opinion of the principle of the pavement) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mayor has been seemingly [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from Washington-square along the Fifth-avenue [illegible] [illegible] proved to be [illegible] a smooth roadway to the Central Park, [illegible] [illegible] along the avenue. The Mayor [illegible] [illegible] by several wealthy property owners [illegible] on the avenue [illegible] [illegible] Fifth-avenue [illegible] from Thirty-fourth [illegible] [illegible] known to residents, and [illegible] [illegible] exceedingly slippery [illegible]. It was intended, the Mayor understands, to be in the nature of a preliminary experiment. None of the residents on the avenue are opposed to the experiment, and [illegible] [illegible] with the idea of the experiment. No one desires to invidiously criticise it, as the Mayor is credibly informed, while the experiment was being laid. Upon the contrary, the Mayor has received [illegible] [illegible] of several property holders [illegible] [illegible] other applications were also made at the office of the department having charge of the work, from residents along the line of the avenue who asked that the pavement be extended in front of their respective houses. Accordingly several [illegible] [illegible] first pavement had been laid [illegible] [illegible] made for the full extent of the avenue, and [illegible] full belief (as the Street Commissioner [illegible] used to entertain) that it was desired by property holders. The Mayor is also credibly informed that no remonstrance or unfavorable criticism was offered, while the strips of [illegible] the pavement were being laid down. Undoubtedly the public, as well as the [illegible] [illegible] the department in charge, expected that it would be scientifically laid [illegible]. The Mayor calls attention to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Forty-second-street [illegible] [illegible] well laid, and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] property. Let the [illegible] (or, if you please, the [illegible]) pavement [illegible]. The result of the [illegible] however, such an utter failure (not to use a harsher word in an official paper,) that nothing more need be said about it, except that the blunder has afforded a useful lesson, and one perhaps needed as a warning for the future. Nevertheless, the [illegible] of the [illegible] pavement [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] thrown away.

The amounts thus far paid on the pavement have been (extending from Washington-square to Forty-sixth-street, an extent of two miles) one hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred and fifty-three dollars and ninety-six cents, and paid out of the ordinary yearly appropriation for street paving. The last payments were made in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ture was approved. Drafts for a [illegible] [illegible] have been withheld by the Comptroller [illegible] request from the Street Department. No bonds have been issued on account of the [illegible] [illegible] assumed in some quarters.

The Mayor has been informed by a foreign engineer acquainted with the Continental pavements that he had the best asphalt pavements used abroad been placed over an inelastic and smooth granite bed, like the Belgian pavement, and subjected to the enormous travel of the Fifth-avenue, even that would have been speedily ground to pieces. It is unfortunate that the authorities ever tried the experiment. It is unfortunate, also, that during the progress of the work so unfavorable criticism of it was suggested by the independents or public Press. Whether or not the job has been profitable to the contractors, the Mayor has no means of information. It has been insinuated, rather than responsibly charged, that the Mayor and Common Council were interested in what is called "the job." The Mayor has been assured by every member of the two branches of the Common Council that none of them had either knowledge of or connection with it. He affirms that he was not, and never expected to be, and is not pecuniarily or otherwise interested in it in any form, manner or shape, directly or indirectly. And he is assured, and on due inquiry believes, that every City official connected with the contract or work can assert the same fact. After all, it is to be only an error or blunder. Within the past few weeks the attention of the Mayor has been called to the following extract:

"Some years ago asphalte produced a regular industrial fever, and pavements were made in all directions in Paris and London, of any material that at all resembled it. Gravel, wood-tar, pitch, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] without any proper [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] was then a large [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] asphalte [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] opposed by all good [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and thirty of [illegible] [illegible] Paris [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Therefore, in view of the utter failure of the Fifth-avenue pavement experiment, the Mayor earnestly urges upon the Common Council not to experiment in any form, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] wood [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the streets only narrow granite blocks, such as on Broadway, seem to afford sure footing to the horses, and to wear away evenly.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

February 21, 1870.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Thursday next, twenty-fourth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Feb. 21, 1870—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John Reilly, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, Schlichting, Haughton, Feitner, Seery, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—19.

The minutes of February [illegible] were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Feitner—

To lay Belgian pavement in Fifty-second street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Hampson—

To lay gas mains and street lamps in One Hundred and [illegible] street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Feitner—

To lay Belgian pavement in Forty-fifth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Hampson—

To [illegible] sidewalk corner Seventh-avenue and [illegible].

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Fay—

To lay Belgian pavement in Forty-eighth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman [illegible]—

To lay Belgian pavement in Broome-street, from Norfolk-street to the East River.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

To widen Fifth-avenue by widening and extending [illegible] to the junction of East Broadway and [illegible] Pike-street, and also widening Pike-street.

Referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, That a Joint Committee of the Common Council be appointed to receive Honorable William H. Seward on his arrival in this City from abroad, tender him the hospitalities of the City, and make suitable arrangements to extend to him a public reception at the Academy of Music, or other place as they may select.

Which was concurred in, and Assistant Aldermen Hill, Rogers, Robinson, Healy and Galvin appointed such Committee on the part of this Board.

Resolution, Appointing David H. Wells a Commissioner of Deeds, vice John P. B. Welles, resigned.

Which was concurred in.

Resolutions, To lay Fisk national pavement in One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Avenue A; in One Hundred and Eleventh-street, from Third-avenue to Fourth-avenue; in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Fifth-avenue, and in Eighty-first-street, from Second-avenue to Fifth-avenue.

Which were severally laid over.

MOTIONS.

On motion of Assistant Alderman Haughton, the Committee on Finance was discharged from further consideration of resolution to donate one thousand one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty-three cents to Lexington-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, to pay taxes and assessments, and the paper was laid over.

On motion of Assistant Alderman Seery the Committee on Street Openings were discharged from the further consideration of resolution to open Seventy-third-street, from Third-avenue to East River, according to law, and the paper was laid over.

On motion of Assistant Alderman Hampson the Committee on Street Pavements were discharged from the further consideration of resolutions to lay Belgian pavement in Second-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and [illegible] streets, and Twenty-eighth street, [illegible] street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River; [illegible] street, from Division-street to Houston-street; and Ludlow-street from Canal-street to Houston-street, and the papers laid over.

INVITATIONS.

Invitations to be present at the office of the Beach Pneumatic Transit Company, number two hundred and sixty Broadway, on the afternoon of the twenty-sixth instant, and to attend the Grand Fancy Dress Ball of the "Beethoven Maennerchor," at the Germania Assembly Rooms, on the twenty-eighth instant, were received and accepted.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution, That a gas lamp post be placed and lamp lighted in front of number one hundred and twenty-two Third-avenue.

Amended on motion of Assistant Alderman Haughton, to read number one hundred and thirty instead of number one hundred and twenty-two, and then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, the President, Assistant Aldermen Schlichting, Haughton, Feitner, Seery, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—19.

Resolutions, To lay Belgian pavement in Seventy-third-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River; also in Broome-street, between Bowery and Norfolk-street, and also in Delancey-street, between Bowery and East River; to renumber all streets lying north of Fifty-ninth-street and east of Fifth-avenue; to appoint Richard Walsh a Commissioner of Deeds, vice J. DuBois, failed to qualify; to place gas lamps in Manhattan-alley; to place two gas lamps in front of the entrance to the City Prison in Centre-street; also, that a large illuminating lamp, similar to the one now [illegible] square, be placed in the open space at the foot of Jackson-street; to donate three hundred dollars to Michael Donohoe to compensate him for personal injury sustained by defective crosswalk in Laurens-street; to lay a crosswalk across the north side of One Hundred and Forty-third-street, at intersection of Second-avenue; also, to lay a crosswalk across Hudson-street, opposite number two hundred and ninety-two; also, to lay crosswalk from southeast to northeast corner of Vandam and Varick streets; to regulate, grade, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues; to curb and flag Clinton-square, foot of Canal-street, and place an iron railing about said square; to donate two thousand dollars to the New-York Dispensary for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and an annual donation of one thousand dollars hereafter; to repeal all ordinances passed prior to November seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, for flagging sidewalk in Sixty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; and to amend resolution for paving Attorney-street, from Division to Houston-street, by substituting "Rivington" street for Houston-street.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, Gilmartin, the President, Assistant Aldermen Schlichting, Haughton, Feitner, Seery, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—19.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

W. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
INNISFALLEN. Leading Characters by Messrs. Williams, Thorne, Studley and Mrs. Williams.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
MASKS AND FACES. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Fisher, Gilbert, Ringgold, Miss Hartigue and Miss Moore.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Howitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Green. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nelly Flagis and Miss Fauss.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE FRENCH SPY and PEEP O'DAY.

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To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after six o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 34 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Another scheme of decentralization of the Executive in France was laid before the Chambers by a Minister yesterday. The debate on domestic policy was resumed, and ended in a vote in favor of the Ministry. The preliminary examination of those arrested during the disturbances in Paris has terminated in the holding of about 273....The Bishop of Chichester died on Monday at the age of 94 years....English engineers have contracted to build 300 miles of railroad in Japan....The telegraphic difficulties continue in England....A bill to close shops on Sunday in London was introduced in the House of Lords. It was stated in support of the bill that 10,000 shops were open on Sunday in that city. Those against it said it would deprive working people of recreation....Several American ecclesiastics have been expelled from Rome, according to a dispatch from Rome....The Belgian postal authorities forbid the sending of money or valuables by mail.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the credentials of Messrs. FARROW and WHITELY as Senators from Georgia were presented by Mr. STEWART, and a reference to Committee asked. They were objected to on the ground of irregularity, as being commissions from the Governor of Georgia to act as Senators. After some debate the papers were withdrawn. Among the reports from Committees was the bill of Mr. SCHURZ, reported without amendment, to reform the Civil Service, providing for the appointment by the President of a Board of nine Commissioners to prescribe the qualifications of certain officeholders, arranging for competitive examinations, and instituting other measures of reform. Mr. CONKLING delivered a long argument on the subject of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, showing the power of States to ratify or reject, and arguing that New-York had no right to reject after once ratifying. He was replied to by Mr. DAVIS. At the close of the latter's speech, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, four members were added to the Committee on Elections so as to make the number fifteen, in accordance with the new rule adopted. Various petitions were presented, and reports from Committees received. Among the latter was a majority report from the Judiciary Committee in the case of Judge BUSTEED, of Alabama, to the effect that the charges against him were not sustained, and did not warrant his impeachment, whereupon the whole matter was tabled. The report of the Conference Committee fixing the appropriations for the naval deficiencies at $[illegible], was adopted. A resolution was introduced by Mr. DAWES, censuring Mr. MUNGEN, of Ohio, for inserting in a recent number of the Globe an undelivered speech, of such a character as to amount to an abuse of the privileges and a violation of the rules of the House. After a long debate, in which the subject of printing undelivered speeches was criticised, the resolution was agreed to. A motion to adjourn in honor of the day was lost, and in Committee of the Whole the Legislative appropriations were again taken up. The amendment appropriating $[illegible] for the Bureau of Education, after a long discussion, was adopted. The debate on all items under the head of the Department of the Interior was closed, and thirty-two pages of the bill disposed of. The Committee then rose, and at 4:30 P. M. the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Further correspondence between the United States and Spanish Governments relating to the "Cuban Question" was submitted to Congress yesterday. It contains the letter to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs in which General SICKLES withdraws the celebrated note tendering the good offices of our Government, the reply of Senor SILVELA, and a dispatch from our Consul at Santiago de Cuba on the condition of political affairs in the island.

The telegraphic dispatches this morning contain additional names of the missing persons who were on board the steamer Stonewall No. 2, burned on the Mississippi River last week. The first clerk, WALTER MARSHALL, perished in the heroic endeavor to save the life of a lady.

The Judiciary Committee of the Virginia House of Representatives reported a resolution declaring that a second ratification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments is unnecessary, which was adopted yesterday.

The flannel mill of AUSTIN & TAYLOR, North Salem, N. H., was burned on Saturday. Loss $40,000; insurance $20,000 in Boston offices.

A Halifax dispatch says that a feeling of gloom prevails there on account of the possible fate of the steamer City of Boston. A British troop ship which left there for England two days before the steamer, has arrived at her destination, and reports having experienced fearful weather.

A Pembina letter of Feb. 10, says Governor McTAVISH and other prominent officers of the Hudson Bay Company had been imprisoned by RIELLE, the leader of the revolt, for endeavoring to tamper with members of the Provisional Government in order to defeat the Bill of Rights.

The Republican State Convention of Indiana met yesterday at Indianapolis, and renominated the present State officers with a few exceptions. One of the Vice-Presidents of the Convention was a colored man.

M. C. HAMILTON and Lieutenant-Governor FLANAGAN, of Texas, were elected United States Senators by the Texas Legislature yesterday.

The Captain of an American fishing vessel, while at Havana, was yesterday beset in his vessel by a mob in boats who threatened his life, on account of supposed aid extended to Cubans. He escaped to a British man-of-war, and his persecutors gave up the pursuit. Several of them were arrested at the instigation of the American Consul-General.

LOCAL.

JAMES COURTNEY, of No. 339 East Twenty-second-street, was shot in the back of the head yesterday, while conversing with his wife, by JOHN CRONIN, of No. 221 East Twenty-fourth-street. The wound is not dangerous. CRONIN was arrested by the Eighteenth Precinct Police, and failed to assign any motive for his willful use of the pistol.

The examination in regard to the criminal charge made against MARTIN B. COOK, a wholesale liquor dealer, by Collector BAILEY, was continued yesterday.

The Alumni of Williams' College gave their annual reunion dinner at St. James Hotel, last evening. The address of the occasion was delivered by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, Esq., who responded to the toast "Letters." Many prominent gentlemen, graduates of the College, and others, were present.

SAMUEL J. WINDUST, one of the defendants in the alleged Fullerton conspiracy, appeared before Commissioner STILLWELL yesterday for the purpose of giving additional bail in the sum of $2,500, to appear before the United States Circuit Court on Tuesday next, at which time the case is expected to come on for trial.

P. B. EMORY, claiming to be an agent for the sale of Heath's Counterfeit Government Detector, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having attempted to pass a bad ten-dollar bill on a druggist. Over one hundred dollars' worth of spurious money was found in his possession.

A Post Office porter named LOUIS MURRAY was held for examination in the United States Commissioners' office yesterday, on a charge of having embezzled numerous money letters. Under cover of his official position, he admitted the accusation.

A burglar named CHARLES WILLIAMS was sent to State Prison for five years, by Recorder HACKETT, in the Court of General Sessions yesterday.

The Sale of Cadetships.

The evidence taken in the case of Mr. WHITTEMORE, one of the members from South Carolina, leaves no room for doubt that the traffic in West Point Cadetships has grown into a settled system. Mr. WHITTEMORE himself appears to have thought that there was nothing wrong in bartering away a privilege which was conferred upon members of Congress for very different purposes. The original idea was that members of Congress would single out the most eligible and promising candidates for the future military and naval service of the country. We may be quite sure that it was never contemplated that Representatives would degrade themselves by selling the appointments to the highest bidder. This, however, is what seems to have become a common practice—all our hopes to the contrary being scattered by recent disclosures. Some members of the House have evidently been in the habit of selling cadetships just as if there was no dishonor involved in the transaction. Mr. WHITTEMORE did it without much reserve. To be sure he declined, as he says, taking money for the appointment until the offer was made with delicacy. In one case $500 was to be given for the relief of the poor in his district. In another case the money was to be appropriated towards defraying the expenses of his political campaign. The bargain comes to precisely the same thing, by whatever name Mr. WHITTEMORE or his friends choose to call it, or whatever motive they assign for it. Mr. WHITTEMORE sold what was really not his own to sell. In his case the offence may morally amount to nothing more than a serious indiscretion. We may assume that from his past life. He has been much respected—was a chaplain in a Massachusetts regiment during the war, and in every way a man free from reproach. But if he goes unpunished, what is to be said of any other cases that may come to light? There is very little doubt that it will be possible to make out some sort of defence for each culprit who is discovered. It is impossible to make an example of one and let others go unscathed. Mr. WHITTEMORE ought to be expelled the House, harsh as that measure undoubtedly appears, and harshly as it was urged by General LOGAN.

It is too probable that some of the members who have gone into this nefarious trade will not be able to make so good a "show" for their characters as Mr. WHITTEMORE. That gentleman declares positively that the sale of his cadetships had been of no pecuniary advantage to him from beginning to end. Some of his colleagues, who have likewise forgotten the duty they owe to their country, have gone about the work in a different spirit. According to all accounts, Mr. LOGAN'S Committee is in possession of facts which tell with fatal force against several members who have hitherto been unsuspected. What will be their defence? That there is nothing wrong in selling appointments which ought to be distributed under a very high sense of duty and responsibility? Scarcely that, unless the trafficker happens to have his moral sensibilities very much confused. To assist the poor, to give obscure young men promising ability a start in life, to enrich the army and navy with worthy aspirants to the honors those professions afford—this is the end which it was supposed would be attained by giving to Congressmen the right to choose cadets. How then can it be said that there is no impropriety in selling these appointments and pocketing the money? A member may almost as well sell his vote at once.

Mr. WHITTEMORE will be the first sufferer, but it seems too certain that he will soon have companions in misfortune. By the precedent established in this one case, all subsequent cases will have to be decided. We admit again that General LOGAN pressed with great severity upon Mr. WHITTEMORE. Everybody must see that, when it is stated that even General BUTLER interposed for clemency. The prosecutor must be very relentless when Mr. BUTLER is found entreating him to give a little time. Mr. WHITTEMORE has, through this strange and almost unnatural intervention, obtained a sort of reprieve until to-day. This ought to be the last day of his Congressional career. It is unpleasant to pronounce so severe a judgment—but the public interests are of more importance than the comfort of individuals. After Mr. WHITTEMORE, let us have the others brought up for judgment. A stop must be put to this scandal. No matter who the seller of cadetships may be, let us have him first exposed, and then have him turned out of Congress. If that work is carried on with strict impartiality,—no man, whatever his politics may be, being favored above another,—we shall soon hear the last of the traffic in cadetships. In the first case which has been brought to light the Republicans cannot be accused of acting from party motives. Mr. WHITTEMORE, as we have intimated, is a stanch Republican. He served in the Fifty-third and Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers as chaplain. After the war he went to South Carolina and edited a Republican paper. The official record tells us that "he was one of the pioneers of the Republican Party, and Chairman of the Republican Executive State Central Committee, until the State of South Carolina was fully restored to the Union." In almost every way he seems to be a worthy man; more is the pity to find him concerned in a traffic for which expulsion from Congress is the only adequate penalty.

The Kuklux Democracy and the Kentucky Colored Vote.

Kentucky Democrats seem to be bent on accepting the Fifteenth Amendment with the worst possible grace. Instead of following the World's advice to substitute craft for force, and to formally adopt the policy of duplicity and fraud, they tear off the mask, show their hands, and drive the colored vote straight into the Republican ranks.

Doubtless, this Moloch-like policy of "open war," which despises a device "less unexpert," springs from the consciousness of strength. The vast Democratic majority in Kentucky, and the unbroken array of its State representation in Congress, make the party haughty, uncompromising and relentless. Their schemes are at once high-handed and presumptuous. Kuklux outrages still awe the colored people and their white defenders. The testimony of blacks is still barred by legislation from the Courts. The "Kentucky Bourbons" lose no chance of exasperating the negroes on one hand and exposing them to murder and plunder on the other. To crown all, the Legislature, anticipating the proclamation of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment, is considering the propriety of subjecting voters to a property qualification.

Meanwhile, political trickery is invoked to perpetuate Democratic rule. The party is crowding all offices full of Democrats, bringing on elections prematurely, and extending the terms of offices held by Democrats. It seems to have thrown away the scabbard, and proclaimed war to the hilt with the colored voters, in defiance of the "conciliatory counsel" recommended by Northern allies. The spicy address of the Republican Executive Committee in the Seventh Congressional District tells us what the Democracy did in Lexington. On the 19th of January last, the Democracy held a primary election there, and nominated candidates for the regular annual city election in March. But Congressman BECK telegraphed just then that the new Fifteenth Amendment would be in force by the 1st of March, whereupon the caucus went post haste to the Legislature, and got the City Charter amended so as to ante-date the election to January, increase salaries and lengthen the terms of office from one to three—all through fear of the coming colored vote. So again, in Winchester, the town election has been held in June since the founding thereof; but in similar dread and distrust of the Fifteenth Amendment, the Legislature ante-dated the election this year by four months, changed certain elective offices to appointive offices, and created a four-years Board of Trustees for filling them.

These are but specimens of the rule-or-ruin policy of the Kuklux Kentucky Democracy. To what a stress must so-called Democracy be driven, when it becomes the party distinctively opposed to free suffrage among free men? While the Chicago Times argues in behalf of an "educational qualification," the Kentucky Legislature enforces "property qualifications." These are the sheet-anchors against suffrage which a party claiming to be Jeffersonian and Jacksonian throw out. The address just alluded to refers with just contempt to this "change of front," and says:

> "The editions of that great book—Webster's Dictionary (issued before the rebellion)—defined a Democrat to be 'One who adheres to a government by the people, or favors the extension of suffrage to all classes of men.'"

This backing and filling, this dodging and ducking to escape the Fifteenth Amendment, is fruitless. The ostrich that hides its head in the sand to escape its pursuers, is not more stupid. Suppose these elections be ante-dated, and terms of office be stretched from one year to three or four—what then? How will it be in four years or five? The colored men will vote, and justly [illegible] [illegible] their votes for a year or two, they will vote strongly and solidly against the Democratic Party.

We are inclined to think that Kentucky, which has seemed to be the special stronghold of the Democracy, has perilled the party rule by its own greediness. The State, to be sure, will probably be Democratic, as a whole, for years to come; but we incline to think, with the Detroit Advertiser, that the Republicans will have a good chance hereafter of carrying the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Congressional Districts, with a fair show in the Second and Third. And this is not all that the Kentucky Democrats will accomplish by their Bourbon-like policy, as may perhaps be seen, if Congress finds it necessary to legislate for "carrying into full effect" the provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment.

The Case of Georgia.

There are two sides to the Georgia question. One of them we attempted to present the other day in discussing the position of the question in the Congressional arena. The other is set forth this morning in a letter by Mr. CALDWELL—one of the small band of Republicans who dispute the legality of the course pursued by General TERRY, and propose to unsettle all that has been accomplished under the act "to perfect the reconstruction" of the State. So far as the contest relates to the affairs of the party within the State, we have no inclination to interfere. But having sustained Congress in reopening and completing its work, we are concerned as to the strength of the ground on which that action was based; and we desire that what was intended to perfect reconstruction shall not be thwarted by those who, though in the past Republican, are now playing the game of the malcontent Democracy.

Mr. CALDWELL'S argument, if it amount to anything, is an arraignment of the policy upon which Congress acted last December. Whether the Legislature which the law then enacted pronounced provisional was unlawfully organized, as we maintain, or lawfully organized, as our correspondent alleges, is the point on which the whole proceedings of Congress in this matter turns. With regard to that aspect of the subject we simply give Mr. CALDWELL a hearing. To follow his statements in detail would be to renew a controversy which the latest effort at reconstruction was designed to close. This, however, seems clear: If the organization of the Legislature was not complete and satisfactory, as the law by an obvious inference affirms, that body was not competent to elect United States Senators. Such an exercise of power implies perfect legality in the existence and proceedings of the body exercising it; and the fact that Congress declared it to be merely provisional, and treated it as still subject to the authority of the District Commander, is the strongest evidence against the validity of the title by which Messrs. HILL and MILLER claim to be Senators.

We are assured by Mr. CALDWELL that if this view of the question prevails, "it will become a question for the whole American people to consider in regard to its nature, its history and its consequences." Something of this sort has been heard many times before—always, however, from Democratic sources, and in relation to the entire scheme of reconstruction. It is because Mr. CALDWELL'S allegations indirectly impugn the principle on which the General Government has proceeded in readjusting the affairs of the Southern States, that they are not likely to possess much weight at Washington.

Justice for our Needy Veterans.

General SHERMAN touched the key-note at the meeting in behalf of our disabled soldiers when he declared that "it is not a charity,—it is a national compact," and, therefore, he felt "somewhat astonished and a little hurt, as a soldier," to find that soldiers maimed and wounded and thrown upon the charity of the great State of New-York have been sent to Blackwell's Island. He declared that when our soldiers first moved to the front in the late war the nation agreed, by universal voice, to care for them. And was it not so in 1861? When the citizen-soldiery of the country marched to meet the first brunt of battle in Kentucky and Virginia, in Maryland and Missouri, surely we all agreed that the least we could do for those that should fall was to pledge liberal support to the widow and fatherless, and the least for those who should return crippled and war-worn was to give them comforts and honors. On the faith of these myriad pledges, repeated on the platform, through the Press, in the pulpit, soldiers went forward to battle, taking no thought for the morrow, and trustfully leaving their future to the care of their country-men. It is a "compact" we have made,—a compact of honor and gratitude as binding as if signed and sealed. It is a "sacred debt, still due," said Mr. PETER COOPER, adding that we must not allow those who have lost their limbs in battle any longer to "beg bitter bread from the cold hand of charity," and that "through realms their valor saved." These soldiers have fairly earned, as Mr. BEECHER says, "by opposing their breasts to the bayonets of the foe, the right to their own case for the rest of their lives."

We will remember one sentiment which was almost universal eight or nine years ago—it was that a man who should fight bravely for his country would really have done the main duty of a lifetime, and would have earned his degree of Emeritus. We regarded the soldiers who met the shock of arms as accepting the chances of death for the country, and if fortune should spare their lives, they, we said, would none the less have "won glory enough" and "done duty enough." But nations are apt to forget, and once freed from the stress of peril, to underrate it. Such a meeting as the one held at Cooper Institute on Monday evening, is useful in stirring up our minds to remembrance. "The wounded, disabled, and impoverished soldiers of our war for the Union are dropping away from us day by day," say the resolutions, "as the withered leaves fall in Autumn." Very soon the "compact of chivalry" can hardly be fulfilled, for many who need its sentiment will have passed beyond the bounds of human honor or gratitude.

The practical shape, in fine, which the meeting took, was that of an appeal to the Legislature for the establishment of a permanent Home for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors, "worthy of the patriotism, the wealth, the benevolence and the justice of the State of New-York." We tenderly handle the rent and riddled battle-flags which have been brought back from the wars, arranging with delicate and dexterous care the splintered staff and the torn and war-worn colors. We lay up the battered hulks of naval victory in a proud memento of their service. Here, however, at our doors, are the men who carried those banners, not less tattered and torn by service, and bearly splintered by hostile bullets; and here are the hulks of humanity, wrecked by the war for all possibility of great service for themselves or for us henceforth, but claiming by their scars that as they cared for us we shall now care for them.

The Steamship "City of Boston."

The fate of this fine vessel of the Inman line is still in suspense. She left this port on the 25th of January, and three days afterwards she passed Halifax, since which time nothing has been heard from her. She was due in Liverpool on the 6th inst., and is, therefore, eighteen days late. All the great transatlantic lines have their own tracks as distinctly charted down and separated as if they were rival railways. The Inman track, after leaving Cape Race, curves considerably towards the north, and runs in higher latitude than any other of the main sea-tracks, except that of the Glasgow steamers. The City of Boston, if disabled, whether by accident to her machinery, or by a gale, would be in a part of the Atlantic whence escape must be very slow. At this season of the year the Gulf Stream, as is well known, crosses the ocean at a lower parallel of latitude than in Summer; its northern edge being, according to MAURY and others, five hundred miles south of the Inman track. The disabled ship, therefore, would probably be in a part of the sea where she would find but little if any current to drift her either towards the Irish coast or towards the Azores. The winds of the North Atlantic are sharply to the west-south of the Inman track; and if the City of Boston were on the Brest or Bremen line route, under ordinary circumstances, with neither steam, sail nor helm, she might, in a few weeks, float safely to the Azores. In consequence of the high latitude followed by her master, she is now probably out of the drift or eastward recurvation of the Gulf Stream washing those Western islands. The indications, both in Europe and here, are strongly in support of the belief that the usually westerly winds have been considerably modified during the past Winter, and the steamship thus subjected to still greater delay.

The season is somewhat early for icebergs, but the abnormal tropical blasts we have had until lately, and which have been traced on the American coast beyond the Canadas, may have begun the work of dislodging the ice masses on the southern coasts of Greenland. The incidents of the loss of the San Francisco, a few years ago, are perhaps fresh in the public mind. That vessel, after foundering on Christmas Day, was so lost sight of by the ship Three Bells,—which faithfully stood by her—that not a fragment of the wreck was visible to tell where she had drifted, until the 4th of January following, when her spars and rigging were found not over 500 miles east from the scene of the disaster. At this rate of motion, in the very axis of the Gulf Stream where the San Francisco went down, supposing the now missing steamer to be helpless, she may be out yet forty days before she can reach the coasts of Europe, and nearly as long in drifting to the Azores. If we remember rightly, it was the Atlantic, of the Collins line, that, a few years ago, on her trip to England, becoming disabled and uncontrollable by accident when a few days out from Newfoundland, was nearly sixty days in drifting to these islands. Fortunately the City of Boston has on board over eighty days' provisions. It is deemed not improbable that she is moving towards the Bay of Biscay; and it may not be too late for the Inman Company to telegraph for vessels to be dispatched in search of her there and elsewhere.

POOR TOWNSEND'S murderer, JOHN REYNOLDS, was yesterday found guilty of murder in the first degree, and will this morning be sentenced. The case was so positive that its interest centered in the attempt of the prisoner's counsel to absolve him of moral responsibility for the act. But there was not even a decent pretext for the plea. The medical witnesses called in his behalf, on cross-examination, pronounced him sane. Now let Judge INGRAHAM do his duty,—and we are sure he will,—and the fate of REYNOLDS may teach others of his class that hanging is not yet "played out," even in New-York.

The French Cable Company is guilty of misrepresentation when it speaks of the "retrospective character of the American policy" in regard to it. There could have been no clearer understanding than that under which the landing of this end of the cable was permitted. That permission was only temporary, and its continuance depended upon the disposition of the French Government to allow the privileges usual in such cases. The Company undertook to endeavor to secure those privileges, and the Emperor's representative at Washington used his influence in the same direction. But there was not the least concession gained or promised, in spite of the patience manifested on this side. If the whole subject assumes a new aspect at this late period, who is to blame? If there is bad faith, it rests with the French Government, which allowed an enterprise to proceed in expectation of imperial concessions, which were ultimately, and when the cable had commenced work, coldly refused.

It was quite time that the stupid system of printing undelivered speeches in the Congressional Globe came to an end. It is bad enough to allow Representatives to read essays of enormous length in the House, and afterwards have them printed at the public expense. But to let any man stir his constituents in type without even going through the form of submitting his rubbish to the House, is a gross deception, and Congressmen who resort to it deserve all that can be said of it. The thing was done to show that Mr. MUNGEN, the gentleman from Ohio, has been brought to a stand, for an undelivered speech, bristling with a "very gross, indecent and unparliamentary attack" upon the President and Cabinet in the Globe. We ought to thank Mr. MUNGEN. We have no doubt his "essay" is not much worse than many others which have found admission to the Globe in the same ridiculous manner. The Globe is the final home of Congress, and some day it will be swept off altogether, and the work of reporting speeches be left to ordinary newspaper enterprise.

We cannot suppose that the inhabitants of Brooklyn prefer to drink the horrible liquid known as "swill milk" rather than the genuine article, although Police Justice BUCKLEY seems to have come to the conclusion that they do. The revelations which have been made with respect to the sources from which Brooklyn milk is derived are enough to disgust any community. It is clearly shown that Brooklyn milk contains the elements of disease and death, and that it is procured from cows afflicted with the most loathsome complaints. Brooklyn milk and Jersey whisky will hereafter be known as the great poisons of the nineteenth century. Mr. BERGH has tried to follow up the milk dealers, but Justice BUCKLEY steps out in their defence. The milk dealers have in consequence got off scot free. Have the Brooklyn people nothing to say to this arrangement? We hope Mr. BERGH will still endeavor to prevent their destroying their children by using the infamous mixture sold in the city under the name of "milk." Could he not prevail upon Justice BUCKLEY to drink a pint or two of the filth?

Our contemporaries in all parts of the country are criticising the World's articles against the "Ring" somewhat in this spirit: The charges are loose and vague. If the World is really sincere, why does it not be more direct in its assaults? There is a great deal of force in these representations. To take only one instance—the World has admitted that a section of its own party has put up Judges in our Court Houses "to sell injustice for a price." Upon this it was asked to name the Judges to whom it referred. But the World could not thus be brought to close quarters. And yet nothing injures the prestige of the Democratic Party so much as the scandals which a few Judges have brought upon the Judiciary. This is one of the very first evils which the World must reform if it would restore its party to public favor. Once more, then, shall we invite the World to speak out plainly, and tell us which of the Judges it had in mind when denouncing the deliberate sale of justice?

Since the days of HORACE, who was so hard on the misers, that class of people have always been in bad odor with their fellow men; and we have one more instance of this in the case of Mr. RYDER, of Dutchess County, N. Y., who, having lived for twenty years or so very much like a hermit, has been declared insane by a Commission of Lunatic Inquiry, at Washington. The verdict is rather hard on the close-fisted old gentleman, even though he did keep his roll of bills in the crown of his hat, and usually wore dirty shirts. It was shown that he was sharp in his dealings, and had a keen eye to the main chance; and though we are not the Supreme Court, we may venture the opinion that he is insane only in a Horatian sense, and knows a hawk from a handsaw as well as any other grandfather in Dutchess County. With a good shave occasionally, and the amenity of a clean shirt, things which society has a right to expect, he has evidently wit enough to last him for the short remainder of his life, since he is now over 78.

A petition to Congress, which has been prepared for signature by the Alabama claimants, asks for a mercantile Commission to examine and determine the amount of loss by citizens of the United States, and with authority to issue certificates of the amounts of losses, giving particulars. The main purpose of these certificates seems to be that they are to be of the nature of negotiable securities, forming, as it is asked that they shall, the basis of distribution to the holders in case of a settlement with Great Britain. It is difficult to see, however, how the certificates can be of any use, unless the Government guarantees them, on the ground that it has assumed the responsibility of negotiating or forcing the payment of the claims. But the petitioners do not altogether wish that the question of settlement should be strictly a national one—that is, while they seek redress through Government effort, they do not wish to relinquish control over the measure of relief to be demanded; and still less do they admit the right to set off their claims by counter demands. The proper way, after all, is to let the matter remain in the State Department, where it belongs, and the amounts and methods of distribution can come afterwards into consideration.

The death of Mrs. CASSIDY ought to be another caution to medical men, especially in hospitals and dispensaries, in reference to the use of chloroform. This poor woman went to a dispensary in Brooklyn, and applied for surgical treatment of a dislocated arm. After pulling at the arm for some time without doing any good, one of the doctors administered chloroform. That settled the case at once. Poor MARY CASSIDY became a little boisterous and kicked; then another dose was given to her. She fell off into a sleep, and the doctors managed to set the arm. But by that time the arm was of no further use to the patient—she was dead. All attempts to restore animation failed. It is an unfortunate occurrence, by no means standing alone in medical annals. The use of chloroform is known to be attended with risks. But there are anæsthetic agents which are not so dangerous—some which are not dangerous at all. How is it that these are not oftener employed? Perhaps there may be a good reason, and if so the public would like to become acquainted with it.

A little incident worth noticing took place in the House of Commons on the first night of the session. Mr. DISRAELI, the "best abused" man in England, took occasion to refer to the course pursued by the United States Government in reference to Fenianism. He said, "We should be glad to admit and proud to remember that it can never be said of the American Republic that it for a moment connived at, countenanced, or encouraged the Fenian conspiracy." This remark was received with cheers and "some murmurs"—many members being more willing to hear the American Government blamed than praised. Upon this manifestation of disapproval, Mr. DISRAELI said: "I speak only as far as my experience extends, but to that extent, I say that the conduct of the American Government was marked by a spirit of order and the utmost political integrity." The murmurers were silenced. When the stereotyped English abuse of Mr. DISRAELI is repeated in this country, it ought to be remembered that he, unlike most Liberal statesmen, never said one word derogatory to the cause of the Union. On the contrary, he tried to check the hostile feeling which many of his party exhibited. Mr. DISRAELI has never been allowed to have a fair chance in English political life, but that is no reason why he should be slandered here.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE ALUMNI.

Annual Reunion at the St. James—Speeches of William Cullen Bryant and Others.

The alumni of Williams College, residing in this City and vicinity held their annual reunion dinner at the St. James Hotel last evening. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., presided. Among the invited guests were Rev. Dr. HALLOCK, of the Class of 1817; Professor HOPKINS, President of the College; Hon. SAMUEL McCLELLAN, Mayor of Wheeling, West Va.; WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT; Hon. E. H. ALLEN, Chief Justice of Hawaii, Sandwich Islands; Hon. CHAS. L. BENEDICT; Hon. E. C. BENEDICT, Judge United States District Court, Eastern District; President BROWN, of Hamilton College; Hon. WM. E. DODGE, and Rev. S. IRENÆUS PRIME.

After the menu was disposed of, the intellectual exercises were begun. The speech of the evening was by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, Esq., who responded to the toast "Letters." Mr. BRYANT spoke as follows:

To a toast made up of quotations from the Greek and Latin poets, I suppose that I may reply in the vernacular, which all who are present, I hope, understand, even when spoken as imperfectly as I speak it. That passable verses may be written by one who knows neither Greek nor Latin I suppose will be allowed. The very greatest of modern poets, SHAKESPEARE, was said by the learned BEN JONSON to have "small Latin and less Greek." Nay, I suppose that a very moderate knowledge of Greek might suffice even for translating HOMER. POPE, the most popular of his translators, is thought to have had but a very slender stock of Greek. I go still further, and assert that one very good translation of the Iliad was made without knowing a word of the Greek original. The eminent Italian poet, VINCENZO MONTI, author of the grand tragedy of "Aristodemo," translated the Iliad into excellent blank verse, without any knowledge of Greek. An epigram was made to be inscribed under his portrait in these words:

> "Questi è Vincenzo Monti, Cavaliero,
> Gran traduttor de' traduttor d'Omero,"

which, if you please, may be thus translated:

> "This knight is Vincenzo Monti,
> An author highly rated,
> By whom the translators of Homer
> So cleverly were translated."

So you see, Mr. President, and you gentlemen who prepared this toast, and you learned directors of the studies of colleges, that HOMER can be translated without knowing even the Greek alphabet. Let me call the attention of the company, for a moment, to the great marvel of the origin of the Homeric poems, at a period before letters were in general use in Greece, save perhaps in public inscriptions. His poems, when produced, could not have been committed to manuscript. We find nowhere in them any mention of the art of the scribe, of the pen or the papyrus, of the stylus or the tablet, of the graving tool or the inscribed rock, of the painted or the chiselled alphabet, or any other even remote hint of a written literature, though every other art of life then known helped to furnish forth the affluent imagery of his poems. He lived while all history was oral tradition. His poems—for I hold to one HOMER as I hold to one sun in the firmament—were engraved on his own iron memory, and that of the minstrels who inherited and repeated his poems in public assemblies. Yet in that remote and imperfectly civilized age, while all the literature that existed was in men's heads and on their tongues, there was produced a work which in all time since, and for 3,000 years, has commanded the admiration of mankind, has occupied whole troops of commentators, has been regarded as the model and unsurpassable pattern of poetic excellence, has been studied in all nations by scholars in the original Greek, and read with avidity in every cultivated language in numerous translations, has been imitated by poets innumerable, and borrowed from as an inexhaustible treasure-house of poetic thought and imagery, and is now as much admired in what we call the noonday blaze of civilization as it was in the glimmering dawn. It has occurred to me that the fame of the venerable Greek bard, in its progress through the centuries, may be compared with our own great midland river. The waters of our Mississippi, which fall in the remote northwest from the clouds in unrecorded showers, which gush from unnoticed springs in nooks unknown to the geographer, and are gathered into rivulets without a name, meeting in one majestic torrent, pour themselves into the main ocean through many broad mouths, and, forming a part of it, are carried by its currents to the ends of the earth. They move in the Gulf Stream; they beat on the cliffs of Europe; they sweep at one time round Cape Horn, and at another round the Cape of Storms; they join company in one distant part of the globe with the waters of the Amazon, and in another with the waters of the Congo; they are carried into the Arctic Sea; they ripple on the beaches of the Spice Islands within the tropics, and on shores overshadowed by palm groves; they dash against the icy coasts near the Southern Pole; they drift into the secret caverns of the great deep, the dim abodes assigned by HOMER to the venerable Oceanus and the ancient Tethys, the primal father and mother of all the gods of Olympus and the Underworld. So wide extended, so universal, so all-pervading—notwithstanding the rude and distant antiquity in the shadows of which it had its birth—is the fame of HOMER; it knows no limit of latitude, or race or language; in its mighty progress it is bounded only by the barriers of barbarism, nor will it cease to enlarge the sphere of its dominion while civilization extends itself on the earth from land to land and clime to clime."

The other toasts were: The President of the United States; Our Alma Mater; The President and Faculty of Williams College; The Day of Washington and Williams; College Days; The Learned Professions; Our Sister Colleges; Our Benefactors; The Historian of our College; Woman.

To these, responses were made in order by Hon. E. H. Allen, President Hopkins, Rev. Dr. Prime, Rev. E. Kempshall, Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., President Brown, of Hamilton College, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Rev. Dr. Duffee and Hon. Chas. Fitch.

THE COLD WEATHER.

Yesterday the Coldest Day of the Winter Thus Far—Range of the Thermometer—Sport at the Skating Rinks.

Yesterday was remarkable as being the coldest day during the Winter thus far. The lowest point reached by the mercury in the thermometer was 11° above zero about sunrise; at 3 P. M. it marked 20°; at 11 P. M., 21°. The barometrical record at 7 A. M. was 30.09 inches; at 3 P. M., 29.90 inches; at 11 P. M., 29.98 inches. Wind at 7 A. M., north; at 3 and 11 P. M., west. The lowest point indicated by the mercury last Winter was 8° above zero, about sunrise on March 5. Previous to 1869, a fair average for ten years has been 6° above zero. On the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday, Feb. 22, 1869, the thermometer at 7 A. M. stood at 33°; 3 P. M., 41°; 11 P. M., 40°. The day was foggy, with misty rain. In 1868, thermometer at 7 A. M., 11°; 3 P. M., 15°; 11 P. M., 6°. The day was very hazy during the early morning, then clear.

Decidedly the liveliest place of amusement yesterday in this City was the Empire Rink. Being the only spot where there was any skating, three or four thousand persons visited it during the day and evening, and made the most of the ice. Ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls, crowded over its surface, leaving hardly room enough to skate upon. The proprietors had their band on hand, and enlivened the scene with (cool) airs, "Shoo, Fly," &c. So few occasions have there been this Winter for the use of skates, that yesterday the sheen of bright new steel produced the effect of a constant glare upon the ice, before it became cut up by the skaters. Many ladies enjoyed the fun, while beginners had a poor show in the constant whirl.

The Central Park Pond and all exposed rinks failed to freeze over on account of the high wind. To-day, however, the Fifth-avenue Rink, and probably the small pond in the Park will be open.

There seems every likelihood that the present cold term will last several days. The storm of Sunday is the first one this season which cleared up cold. The weather-wise infer from this that the cold will last longer. If this should prove to be the case there will undoubtedly be quite a revival of the almost forgotten amusement of skating. Already, in anticipation of a continuance of the present cold snap, we hear of projected ice-carnivals and other gala entertainments. The members of the New-York Club, whose headquarters are at the Fifth-avenue Rink, will give an entertainment on Monday evening next, at their Club House, which will mark the close of the season in a jolly manner. If there is ice so much the better—skating will alternate with dancing. If there should be no skating it will make no difference; there will be a social reunion of the members on that evening, no matter what the weather is.

BRADY'S Skating Rink, Jersey City, opened yesterday afternoon and evening, and was patronized by an immense crowd. CONKLIN'S band discoursed excellent music. A magnificent and smooth sheet of ice covered the entire surface. The rink will remain open afternoon and evening until further notice.

A Card from Mr. Jay Gould.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some days since an article appeared in your journal that would seem to insinuate that either Mr. FISK or myself had some instrumentality in the recent assault on Mr. EATON. As Mr. EATON himself, in an interview with the managing editor of the New-York Sun, expressed his conviction that Mr. FISK or myself had nothing to do with it, I submit whether in justice you should not withdraw the allegation referred to.

JAY GOULD.

[Mr. GOULD has misinterpreted the article to which he refers. No such insinuation or allegation as that of which he complains has appeared in these columns.—TIMES.]

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

A Quiet Anniversary—Parade of the Eleventh Regiment—Chiming and Ringing of Church Bells—Religious Services.

The one hundred and thirty-eighth anniversary of the birth of WASHINGTON was very quietly observed in this City yesterday. The extreme cold which set in on Sunday night, and continued throughout yesterday, was sufficient to keep promenaders out of the streets, excepting such as had business to transact, and, as the stores generally were open, the day presented but little of a holiday aspect. Even those sanguine and long suffering people who congregate on the steps of the City Hall on every holiday, with a wild and dreamy idea that, being a holiday, there must be a parade, were comparatively few in number. The dust and biting west wind were too much even for them, and as soon as the Eleventh Regiment had passed—the only one that honored itself and the day by parading—the crowd dispersed with wonderful celerity.

The morning was ushered in by the chimes of Old Trinity. At 11 o'clock a full choral service was performed in the church, and at noon Mr. JAMES AYLIFFE rang a number of pleasing changes on eight bells, including, of course, "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia" and "Vive L'America." The temperature was too frigid, however, to permit people to stand in the street to listen to the music of the bells, whose sweetness was wasted, therefore, in a great measure, on empty air.

All the General and City Government bureaus were closed. The Post Office and Custom House remained open till 10 A. M., when they, too, closed their doors. The Courts were generally closed. Judges BARNARD and CARDOZO, however, kept theirs open, the former judicial dignitary giving as a reason for so doing that, as no one observed his birthday, he was not bound to observe WASHINGTON'S.

The flags on the City Hall and other public buildings, as well as on many private ones, were hoisted at early morning, and fluttered throughout the day in the clear, cold and biting air.

PARADE OF THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Eleventh Regiment, Washington Rifles, made their annual parade yesterday afternoon, in celebration of the birthday of WASHINGTON and the date of their organization. The command made a splendid appearance, despite the fact that the overcoats worn by the men concealed their handsome uniforms. After forming in Great Jones-street at 2 P. M., the regiment marched down Broadway to the City Hall, where it was formally reviewed by Mayor HALL. Subsequently the Eleventh made an extended parade, and was dismissed at its Armory. There was no other military parade made yesterday. The usual salutes were fired at sunrise and noon.

THE VETERANS OF 1812.

The Veterans did not parade yesterday. About 2 P. M. they assembled at Military Hall, in the Bowery, in citizens' dress, and partook at their own expense of a dinner washed down with lager beer, smoked their pipes and told how fields were won. At present there are only about thirty-five of them who are able to turn out. There are about twenty others who are too infirm to leave their homes. In 1860 they mustered 300 strong, and three years ago seventy of them sat down to dinner on the Fourth of July. Every year makes sad inroads on their numbers, and at every annual mustering some poor fellow is found to have lost the number of his mess. General RAYMOND still appears to be as hale and hearty as he was a dozen years ago, with the exception that he has been nearly deprived of the use of his lower limbs, by an accident which occurred to him while coming by rail from Washington. Many of the veterans speak with considerable bitterness of the neglect which they experience. Said an old gentleman yesterday, "If we had not fought in 1812, there would have been no country to fight for in 1861."

AT THE COOPER UNION.

The celebration of Washington's Birthday by the pupils of the Cooper Union took place last evening at the large hall of the Institute. The spacious building was taxed to its utmost capacity to contain one of the largest audiences ever assembled within its walls—a tribute no less to the genius and patriotism of WASHINGTON than to the munificence and philanthropy of the founder of that institution which Americans delight to call national. The platform and body of the hall were hung with national flags and emblems symbolical of the festival, and a general anxiety for its successful celebration was clearly observable. At 8 o'clock Mr. PETER COOPER, whose appearance was hailed with enthusiastic cheering, opened the proceedings. Rev. Mr. JACKSON, on offering prayer, happily adverted to the establishment and management of the Institute by its founder, and the opportunities it afforded the general public in attaining an excellent education. The programme consisted of a series of literary essays and orations, and their delivery favorably impressed all with the valuable assistance given to public education by the Professors of the Cooper Union, and drew frequent and continued bursts of applause. Professor J. E. FROBISHER read selections from WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address—the embodiment of the great principles of freedom and republicanism—with considerable force, and his effort was cordially acknowledged. Mr. O. L. PERRY delivered an excellent essay on "The Influence of Education," with a voice and address that was deservedly cheered. Recitations were delivered by Messrs. J. GOFF, (Gratitude,) J. J. CAROLAN, (Political Despotism,) T. DUFFY, (Progress,) and G. W. CURTIS, (The American Flag.) Mr. H. B. DODWORTH'S excellent band was in attendance and discoursed a choice selection of national airs. At the conclusion of the proceedings three cheers were called for WASHINGTON and Mr. PETER COOPER, which were heartily responded to.

AT THE ALANSON M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL.

WASHINGTON'S birthday was celebrated last evening by the members of the Alanson M. E. Sunday School, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Norfolk-street. The proceedings were announced to take place at 8 o'clock, but long before that hour every portion of the church was filled to overflowing by an immense audience, and hundreds who arrived at a later hour found it utterly impossible to gain admittance. The church was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and a number of religious and national banners gracefully suspended from the walls and pillars. The pupils of the Sunday School to the number of three hundred occupied a position on an elevated dais at the front of the church, and their appearance attracted universal interest and received much favorable comment. It would be impossible to convey an adequate idea of the performance of a programme which was remarkable for its variety, in a brief notice, especially where all acquitted themselves creditably. Miss ANNA JOHNSTON and Miss BOUTON, however, received the most marked favor and their rendering of several difficult solos drew down great applause. Professor FROHLICH presided at the piano. The entertainment will be repeated this evening with a change of programme.

The Day in Brooklyn.

Public business was generally suspended in Brooklyn yesterday in honor of WASHINGTON'S birthday. No special demonstration was made to mark the anniversary. In the evening a distribution of prizes took place at the Brooklyn Institute, and various lectures and tea meetings were held. In honor of WASHINGTON'S birthday all the vessels and buildings at the Navy Yard were covered with flags, and at noon the national salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the battery in the yard. The gunboat Seminole, that arrived at the yard a few days since from the West Indies, is ordered to go out of commission to-day. On her way home the two surgeons and five men of the crew died of yellow fever.

The Day in Newark.

The day was celebrated in Newark in a very creditable manner. At sunrise the first salute was fired on Military Park, which was followed by salutes at noon and sunset in front of the County House and on Lincoln Park respectively. The First, Second and Fifth Regiments of the New-Jersey National Guard paraded through the principal streets, under the command of General PLUME. Business was suspended in the various Government offices, public schools, &c., and the display of bunting was very general. Most of the stores were also closed, and the citizens found ample opportunities for amusement and entertainment in the various halls, churches, and Opera House.

In Jersey City, Elizabeth and the suburbs, the day was not characterized by any noticeable display, and beyond the occasional waving of the national flag and a temporary suspension of business, nothing was observable to denote the character of the day.

The Day in Westchester County.

The Sons and Daughters of Temperance residing in the lower part of Westchester County, assembled at Mount Vernon yesterday, to celebrate WASHINGTON'S birthday under the auspices of Mount Vernon Division Sons of Temperance No. 18. White Plains Division No. 226; Tuckahoe Division No. 260; Mosholu Division No. 262; Morrisania Division No. 317; Crystal Stream Division No. 81, of Mott Haven; Crystal Spring Division No. 80, of Melrose; Invincible Division No. 156, of Yonkers; Yonkers Division No. 94, and Westchester Division No. 224 were well represented, considering the severity of the cold. The exercises commenced at 2 o'clock in the Methodist Episcopal Church, where the G. W. P., STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., and Rev. T. T. KENDRICKS, of New-York, delivered appropriate and very effective addresses. The celebration wound up with a grand ball in the evening at Union Hall.

The Day Along the Hudson.

The observance of the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday has been more general in towns on the Hudson River than heretofore. At Poughkeepsie the Temperance people celebrated the day. Division No. 1, headed by Flockton's Band, paraded the streets, bringing up at Collingwood Opera House, where Rev. G. M. MCEBRAN made a temperance speech, while Flockton's Band and a glee club provided good music. The banks of the city were closed, and flags were displayed on public buildings. At Wappinger's Falls the firemen observed the day with a parade, dinner, toasts, speeches, &c. At noon an excursion train of nine cars left Fishkill Landing for Pine Plains, over the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad. Every car was filled with pleasure-seekers, hundreds of farmers, stockholders of the road, and the Common Councils of Newburg and Poughkeepsie participating. When the train reached Pine Plains the excursionists repaired to Decker's Hotel, where dinner was had, and then followed an oration by Judge GEORGE, of Orange County. Remarks were also made by GEO. H. BROWN, President of the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad; ROBT. G. RANKIN, Esq., of Newburg; and Councilman WEED, Member of the Poughkeepsie Common Council; also made addresses. At a late hour all returned to the depot and took passage for home, well pleased with the trip.

Observance of the Day Throughout the Country.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 22.—The Custom House, banks and all the leading places of business are closed to-day.

HARTFORD, Feb. 22.—WASHINGTON'S birthday was observed as a holiday at Trinity College. In the evening the students assembled and listened to an oration and poem, and afterwards indulged in a collation and dance.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 22.—WASHINGTON'S birthday anniversary was observed to-day by a military parade. The banks were closed, flags were displayed and salutes fired at noon.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday was celebrated here to-day by parades of the Twenty-fifth Regiment and the Washington Continentals, Company B.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—WASHINGTON'S birthday is celebrated with unusual spirit. A salute was fired at daylight; the firemen made a grand parade, proceeding to Old Oaks Cemetery to dedicate a monument to their late Chief Engineer LYLE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 22.—The banks and all public buildings are closed to-day. No business will be transacted on 'Change. There is a general display of flags from public and private buildings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Departments are all closed in honor of WASHINGTON'S birthday and private business is generally suspended. The Supreme Court, the United States and the District Courts have adjourned over in honor of the day. The banks and all schools are closed.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 22.—A national salute was fired from the fortress at noon to-day.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 22.—WASHINGTON'S birthday passed off very quietly, no public demonstrations of any kind being made.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—The Democratic meeting this afternoon adopted a resolution declaring the Democracy revere the memory of WASHINGTON. Aside from this meeting and a few flags from the public buildings, no notice was taken of WASHINGTON'S birthday.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 22.—The public buildings are closed and business is generally suspended, in observance of the day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—Business will be suspended to-morrow, and the various public offices will be closed.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

GERMAN OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.

A performance of "Der Freyschutz," admirable for its heartiness and most satisfactory in respect of fidelity of execution, was given at the Academy of Music last evening, by the members of the Arion Society, with the assistance of Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and Mlle. CANISSA. Mr. WILLIAM CANDIDUS represented Max, Mr. F. REMMERTZ Caspar, Mr. GEORGE ELY Killian, and Messrs. HERDER, DENHOFF and APPELBAUM the remaining male characters, the associates of these gentlemen constituting the larger portion of the chorus. Mr. CANDIDUS, whose voice is a light tenor of sympathetic quality, sang with good taste, and made no very earnest endeavor to act. Mr. REMMERTZ added to a thorough command of his vocal resources a fair acquaintance with the business of the stage. The success of the night, however, was for Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, who, coming from Baltimore, reached this City late in the afternoon, and, without a preliminary rehearsal, sang Agathe in German with unswerving accuracy as to notes, and absolute fluency and faultlessness of pronunciation as to words. Aennchen was interpreted with piquancy by Mlle. CANISSA. The choruses were of course given with great effect, and the hunters' ensemble in the last act was honored by a commanded repeat. The orchestra was under the bâton of Mr. CARL BERGMANN. The house was crowded.

ITALIAN OPERA.

"Robert le Diable" is to be sung at the Academy of Music to-night, with Signori LEFRANC and SUSINI, and Misses KELLOGG and JACKSON in the leading parts.

Theatrical.

MR. FECHTER IN BOSTON.

Monday evening, Mr. FECHTER acted in "Hamlet" at the Boston Theatre. The morning papers of Boston refer to his performance at some length. The Post says: "Mr. FECHTER, it is quite safe to assert, has played to no such audience in America. New-York gave him numbers—Boston gave him brains. New-York awarded to him dress—Boston paid him the compliment of intelligence and discrimination. New-York looked at him one-sidedly and with prejudice—Boston had no such vulgar trick or unmanly manners. It was willing to take Mr. FECHTER, a stranger, for what he was worth—more or less, fairly, squarely, composedly, sensibly. It has its favorites; it has its beliefs; it has even its 'notions'; but these are all honest and open. It welcomes cordially all talent, all genius, all worth from whatever clime or whatever its calibre. Accordingly it gave to Mr. FECHTER a generous, hearty, home-like reception. It awarded to him, as he merits, a high position as a histrionic. It saw, felt, judged him. The verdict is emphatically in his favor. It saw in him the careful, painstaking, conscientious, original, intelligent actor. It saw a man who loves the drama for the drama's good. It was conceded before 'Hamlet' was over that a master spirit was interpreting the mighty genius of SHAKESPEARE in one of his mightiest efforts." The Journal records that a "greater popular success than Mr. FECHTER achieved with his audience could not well be desired. He was applauded with great frequency and with a generosity quite unusual for Boston, and upon his recalls, which followed the first, second, third and last acts, the enthusiasm of the audience manifested itself in shouts as well as in the more common demonstrations of appreciation and approval." And the Advertiser, after alluding to the most impressive portions of the performance, remarks: "In many parts of his impersonation, however, Mr. FECHTER failed both to impress and adequately to reproduce the meaning of the dramatist. In the lighter and more humorous passages, in particular, he was unsatisfactory, and was unworthy of comparison with Mr. BOOTH; and very often in his rapid delivery he slurred over some of the most pointed and delicate utterances of the play. In the fifth act, especially, his swift and confused utterance told against him, and the weak points of his conception appeared most conspicuous. His foreign accent did not prove so unpleasant as was anticipated, but yet it often served to confuse the meaning of a passage as well as to displease the ear. But with all these faults we are fully impressed with the idea that Mr. FECHTER'S Hamlet is a very grand and noble impersonation; and we look forward with the greatest eagerness to his performance in 'Ruy Blas,' and in other plays where his unequaled fire and magnetic personal power may have their full sway." Miss LE CLERCQ was Ophelia. As in this City, Mrs. MELINDA JONES embodied the Queen, and Mr. F. C. BANGS portrayed (capitally, according to the Journal,) Laertes.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

A dramatic benefit performance, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Hahnemann Hospital, is to be given at the Union League Theatre on the 1st of March. By permission of Mr. BOOTH, his company has kindly volunteered their services. The pieces selected are the "Lady and the Devil," in which Miss FANNY MORANT introduces a guitar solo, and an entirely new adaptation of SHAKESPEARE'S "Taming of the Shrew," arranged expressly for this occasion by Mr. H. L. HINTON. Besides, Mr. A. MATHISON will sing WALLACE'S beautiful song, "Bird of the Wild Wing," and between the acts Dodworth's band will execute selections from MOZART, WEBER, GOUNOD, VERDI and NICOLAI. The list of ladies constituting the Aid Society embraces a large number of those in the highest social standing. Mrs. R. B. Connolly heads the list, and following are Mrs. Wm. P. Earle, Mrs. C. E. Vanderveer, Mrs. E. J. Kellogg, Mrs. A. Oakey Hall, Mrs. L. Loew, Mrs. Hiram Calkins, Mrs. R. A. Sears, Mrs. E. Reids, Mrs. J. J. Roosevelt, Mrs. W. H. White, Mrs. E. Hutchings, Miss Clara Louisa Kellogg, and many others.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 22.

Mr. VICKERS presented the memorial of the National Board of Trade for the passage of a Marine Apprentice law. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE GEORGIA SENATORS ELECT.

Mr. STEWART presented the credentials of Messrs. FARROW and WHITELY, as Senators elect from the State of Georgia, which were read, and asked their reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. DRAKE said the papers were simply commissions from the Governor of Georgia to those men to act as Senators. The manner of the election of Senators, and the manner of authenticating the fact to the Senate, was prescribed by the Constitution, and nothing in that instrument, or in any act of Congress, authorized any Governor of any State to commission any man a Senator of the United States. It did not appear from the papers when the parties were elected, nor was their election certified to by the President of the State Senate, as required by law. He thought the papers ought not to be received.

Mr. POMEROY said the Constitution required each House to judge of the qualifications and election of its members; therefore he favored the reference to the Committee, so that the facts might be investigated.

Mr. STEWART remarked that if the credentials were not valid the fact would be shown upon investigation, which was now asked for.

Mr. DRAKE said his objection was based upon the fact that they were not credentials in the sense of the Constitution and the laws, but were commissions from a party not authorized to issue them.

Mr. POMEROY said that in the case of the impeachment of a Senator from Tennessee, some years ago, a demurrer to the jurisdiction of the Senate was sustained by that body on the ground that a Senator was not an officer of the United States, but of the States.

Mr. STEWART asked and obtained leave to withdraw the papers for the present, in order to permit the Senator from New-York (Mr. CONKLING) to address the Senate.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad to issue mortgage bonds, with an amendment providing the Company may make good deficiencies in its land grants arising from the previous disposition of lands along its line, by taking in equal quantity with an additional limit of ten miles.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported without amendment a bill providing for the disposition of various useless military reservations; also, the House joint resolution authorizing the sale of certain land at Springfield, Mass.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. SCHURZ, from the Joint Committee on Retrenchment, reported without amendment the bill introduced by himself last December to reform the civil service of the United States.

It provides for the appointment by the President, with the consent of the Senate, of a civil service board of nine Commissioners, who shall prescribe the qualifications requisite for an appointment to each branch and grade of the civil service, and examine applicants for such positions, excepting Judges and Clerks of the United States Courts, Members of the Cabinet, Ministers to foreign countries, and the officers of the Senate and House. [illegible] all other [illegible] shall be made from persons who have been duly qualified under the [illegible] [illegible] in the order of [illegible] [illegible] and men of learning [illegible] in the civil service may be required by the President to submit to the test of examination, and if not found qualified shall be discharged. [illegible] shall hold their positions for the term of five years from the date of their commission. Officers appointed on recommendation of the Board shall hold office for eight years; the members of the Board all to be appointed for twelve years, but of the first nine appointed three shall go out every four years. Their salaries are fixed at $5,000 per annum. Women shall be equally eligible with men for examination and appointment for all offices that they can fill equally well.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, recommended the indefinite postponement of the consideration of the resolutions of the New-York Legislature rescinding the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. He spoke as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT—The fate of the Fifteenth Amendment does not depend upon the action or reaction of New-York. The formalities of its existence cannot now be aided by adding to the column of approving States the greatest State of all. The required States appear without turning towards New-York, and if futurity has a challenge for the proceeding of to-day, that challenge will not stand on the ground of the part New-York has taken in this constitutional issue. New-York ratified the amendment; a Legislature has assumed to unsay her ratification; and though the amendment would not be affected by a retraction, were retraction possible, still a question has been asked which deserves an answer. A doubt is raised in which New-York has concern of her own, and concern in common with all the States. It concerns New-York to know whether a transient partisan majority may snatch from her archives the completed record of her will touching a national ordinance of human rights. To see the question clearly, and to see it all, is to see the answer also. The ratification of a constitutional amendment is not the exercise of legislative power derived from the people of a State. It is a specific function derived entirely from the Constitution of the United States. This is its origin. What is its nature and extent? It is the option to do or not to do a given thing. It is the right to give consent; no more. Now, whence can come the other and different power to retract and cancel? We are told it may be deduced from the ethical principles and canons which maintain the right of parties, as well States as individuals, to retreat from imperfect agreements, to revoke assent to matters still in treaty. The argument is this: "An amendment proposed by Congress becomes part of the Constitution only when approved by three-quarters of the States; its validity can result only from the agreement of a certain number of parties, and until this agreement has occurred, the amendment is but an unaccepted proposition, inoperative and inchoate." The argument embraces two errors: First, powers different in origin and nature are confounded; second, acts and subjects of action, unlike each other are treated as identical. Nations and men bargain and conduct ordinary transactions in virtue of natural right, or of powers aided or interpreted by natural right. Here we encounter a broad distinction. Natural right, nourished by intendments and fed by many springs, is absolute and general in its attributes; it extends to all contingencies whatsoever in which it has not been abridged by society, or relinquished by the party himself. Hence, a nation or an individual having a right to enter into an engagement with such terms and conditions as discretion may suggest, has a right also to halt and turn back in season, and it is always in season to halt until the other party has gained the right to object. But, in the case before us, the power from the beginning is wholly different. It is an artificial and limited power. It is a special function, delegated in few and restricted words. It is a chartered permission, an elective opportunity. Conferred by an enabling clause of the Constitution, it can draw to its aid nothing from other sources, and nothing of intendment even from its mixed source. Permission to alter the Constitution at all, is in derogation of the Constitution and of the common right which the Constitution embodies. Presumptions and intendments go, not with enabling provisions, but against them. Rules of interpretation established by reason and authority restrict rather than amplify ordinances like this. If, therefore, some time more than at another, or if at any time the right exists to undo, or revoke, or rescind the ratification of a constitutional amendment, it must be found in the Constitution itself, either expressly laid down, or resulting necessarily from words which are laid down. It follows that instead of a case in which the right to retract depends upon the diligence of its exercise, we have a case in which there was no right to retract at any time; instead a case in which one party must retract before the other acquires a right to object, we have a case in which the right to retract was wanting from the beginning.

Having referred to the absence of analogy, either in scope or quality, between the general and inherent rights of parties to determine their own agreements, and the special and delegated elective right to ratify amendments of the Constitution, I ask whether analogy is not also wanting between the acts to be done, even when separated from the powers applicable to them? The alteration of the Constitution of the United States is not, in legal acceptation, a matter of contract between the parties to be bound. No State can originate an amendment or prevent its submission. All the States together cannot waive the ratification of three-fourths, after three-fourths have ratified. All the States together cannot at any stage aid or permit a single repenting State to revoke its ratification and have no effect [illegible] treaty. The [illegible] is not a league between States; it is not even a scheme of compact between States; it is not even a government subsisting between States. It is a solemn wedlock of American people. That the States individually or in severalty, are not the parties to it, has been declared by the Supreme Court, affirmed by all departments of the Government, and established in war and in peace. This fact is the fetter which rebellion rose to break; this is the principle, made by the builders the head of the corner, which conspirators assembled in Montgomery in March, 1861, to demolish. The preamble fabricated at Montgomery profaned the old text with the dogma now asserted by the Democracy of New-York. Here is the interpolation:

"We, the people of the Confederate States, each State acting in its sovereign and independent character, do ordain and establish this Constitution."

There appears the distinction; there is the hinge on which the argument of a partnership of States must turn. The process of changing the Constitution is characteristic and distinctive. It is something existing root and branch wholly in the Constitution. It resides only within the limits of these words:

"The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress."

The ratification here authorized is in form the act of the States. There are two "modes of ratification." The Legislatures may be authorized to record the decisions of the people of the States, or, ignoring the Legislatures altogether, Congress may require the people of the States to utter their voice through conventions. In either case the act is the act of the people of the States themselves. Legislatures in the one case, and conventions in the other, are only special agents for a defined and limited purpose.

Suppose, in submitting the Fifteenth Amendment, Congress had, in the phrase of the Constitution, "proposed" conventions as the "mode" in which the people of the States should pronounce their decisions, would the right to retract have been asserted then? It could, of course, have been asserted then as well as now; but the baldness of the assertion would then have been more easily perceived. The fallacy of the argument is brought into bold relief when we apply it to conventions, because the case is no longer befogged by the general powers and practices which pertain to Legislatures. Suppose, at the election which brought out the immense poll of 1868, New-York had chosen a convention to act upon the Fifteenth Amendment, and the convention had ratified the Amendment and dissolved; could it be argued that afterwards, at will, another convention could have been chosen and the ratification, annulled? Yet such a proceeding would have had at least the merit of disclosing its purpose and informing the electors of the importance of participating in the election; whereas the choice of a Legislature, being a regularly recurring event, no man could know that a purpose to retract a past ratification lurked among the partisan plots of an ordinary political canvass. If we weigh the words of the Constitution as they were weighed by those who selected and employed them, we shall find in the article in question emphatic expression of the final and conclusive nature of the function designed to be intrusted to the States in deciding upon proposed amendments. What is the thing to be done by the States? It is not to concur or assent, or approve, but to "ratify." Ratify, as its derivation teaches us, means to make fixed, to establish, to settle. The word in its general sense was appropriate at several points in the Constitution. It might have been applied to treaties, for example, but it was employed only in regard to the establishment of the Constitution itself, and of amendments to the Constitution. Comparing the term with any similar one employed, it is the highest in its significance of finality to be found in the Constitution, or, indeed, in our language. The history of the Fifteenth Amendment confronts us with a query which seems to be thought of commanding influence upon the present inquiry. May a Legislature, as in Ohio, ratify after a preceding Legislature has refused to ratify, a constitutional amendment? This question is asked as if it were an equivalent question. It is propounded as if the same argument which denies the right to retract a ratification must deny the right to ratify when ratification has been once refused. Is not this clearly unsound? The only act allowed by the Constitution is ratification. To do or not to do this act is the whole latitude. A refusal to ratify is only an omission to ratify. A Legislature may in affirmative words denounce a proposed amendment as unwise, flagitious, unfit, but the legal import of all this is nothing, however often repeated, is only an omission to ratify. It can be nothing more. The question, then, is whether the people of a State lose the right to ratify, by not availing themselves of the right at once or at first. The distinction is palpable. The difference would be absolute even if the subject were one strictly in the nature of a contract or treaty. Was it ever heard that the fact that a nation refused at one time to make a treaty, concluded the right to make it afterwards? Yet when we reverse the illustration it fails; a Government having once made a treaty cannot at pleasure annul it, though a Government not having made a treaty may at pleasure make it. One may refuse to marry, and no matter how often he refuses, still he may marry. But one who has married cannot at pleasure undo the act, though he may change his mind. Marrying and unmarrying are different proceedings. So are ratifying and unratifying constitutional amendments. The whole truth lies in the statement that the Constitution does give the power to ratify and does not give the power to cancel a ratification. The submission of amendments by Congress is not the exercise of legislative power; the determination of the fact that three-quarters of the States have ratified an amendment cannot be made by Congress in virtue of legislative power. On the contrary, the whole right and authority in the case begins and ends with the fifth article of the Constitution. The Supreme Court illustrated this position in HOLLINGSWORTH vs. Virginia, 3 Dallas, page 378. If the lax and capricious views now professed by parties are tenable, Congress would have the right to retract its action also. The Congress, being one of the actors, one of the contracting parties in arranging changes of the Constitution, could avail itself of the power to revoke, if such a power indeed exists for the States.

Mr. President, I cannot remember with unmingled regret that this unworthy filing at a poor and suffering race has come from the great and patriotic State whose honor and interests are so dear to me. The proceeding was appropriate, if it was not fit. It continues, if it does not complete, that masquerade of proscription, violence and wrong in which a political party in New-York has moved for years. When emancipation was proclaimed, the charioteers of Democracy plied whip and spur to trample down all who would allow black men even to fight or to work under the flag of the nation. The guides of the party taught their followers that the colored people of the South, if their chains were broken, would sweep like a black wave over the North. The masses were told that the liberated negro population would rush to the North to compete with white labor and cheapen its wages. Wantonness and infatuation ruled the hour. Drugged with error and maddened with passion, men and women were led from meetings to mobs, from a dance of faction to a dance of death. In the City of New-York, duped and imbruted thousands rioted in blood—the blade, the bullet and the cup did each its work, and the torch sent up from the Christian soil of that imperial City the smoke of a burning orphan asylum to tell in heaven of the inhuman bigotry, the horrible barbarity of man. Emancipation prevailed, the uplifted banners of oppression and revolt went down, and the nation's flag waved safe conduct to black and white alike, from Mexico to British America. But no dark-browed procession pants for the snows and frosty breezes of the North. The negro remains by the grave of his fathers, and climate, zone and history pile condemnations upon the deeds done in New-York at the bloody assizes of the Democratic party. In the midst of New-York's four million people, abide a dwindling few against whom the way to the ballot box has long been barred. The bar has now been thrown down, and the fastidious Democracy recoils from admitting to political rights men whose skins washing does not whiten. The objection, we are told, is that ignorance will be introduced into the ballot box and the suffrage will be cheapened and degraded! Is not that a masquerade where managers of modern Democracy appear as the champions of an uncontaminated and immaculate ballot? How will history christen the occasion on which the chiefs of the Society of Tammany assume the roll of defenders of the ballot box against ignorance and vice? Such a proceeding cannot be a drama; grim enough for tragedy, it would be hooted as ironical; too grotesque for comedy, it would be hissed as an extravagance. Sextus as a vestal virgin; Shylock as a philanthropist, Satan as a reformer, wolves as shepherds! If these personations be not easy and natural, what shall be said when the managers of the Democratic organization in the City of New-York, personify the purity and preservation of elections? The Fifteenth Amendment prohibits no impartial qualification of voters which any State may adopt; it strikes only at the arbitrary exclusion based on race, color, or previous condition of servitude. It will give the ballot in the State of New-York to seven or eight thousand men. These few will be endowed with political rights amid the scowls of multitudes. Some of them may be ignorant and debased, but not one is less deserving of a vote or of respect, than those who themselves, depraved, have been organizers and architects of depravity. This is a truth for which the Constitution is a fitting place—for which the birthday of Washington is a fitting time.

Mr. DAVIS delivered an argument to show that the power to reject a constitutional amendment existed in the state by implication as a necessary consequence of the power to ratify. He charged that the dominant party had secured the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment through the medium of partisan Legislatures and by preventing an expression by the people upon it.

Mr. POMEROY moved, as a tribute of respect for the day, that the Senate now—at 2 o'clock—adjourn. The motion was carried and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following additional members of the Committee of Elections, so as to make the whole number eleven: Messrs. BEAMAN, KERR, MCCRARY and POTTER.

Mr. BEAMAN was excused from service on the Committee of Elections, and Mr. HALE was appointed in his place.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented as follows:

By Mr. GARFIELD—For relief from the oppressive burdens imposed on distillation from fruit.

By Mr. MOORE of New-Jersey—From citizens of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other cities, for protection of commerce from State and municipal exactions, and to foster American shipbuilding.

By Mr. BARNUM—Of importers and consumers of wrought-iron flues and tubes, for reduction of duty thereon.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill extending the benefits of the homestead law to the children of deceased soldiers. Passed.

THE CASE OF JUDGE BUSTEED.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which had been referred the charges against RICHARD BUSTEED, United States District Judge for Alabama, reported that there was not sufficient evidence in support of the charge and specifications on which to impeach him, and asked that the Committee be discharged from further consideration of the matter, and that it be laid on the table. It was so ordered.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked leave to submit a minority report on behalf of himself and Mr. KERR, but Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, objected.

THE NAVAL DEFICIENCIES.

Mr. MAYNARD, from the Conference Committee on the Special Naval Appropriation bill, reported that the Committee had agreed to fix the appropriation at two millions. He explained that the bill as it passed the House gave a million for the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and half a million for the Bureau of Steam Engineering. The Committee had agreed to increase the amount to a million and a half for construction, leaving still half a million for steam engineering. These sums were absolutely necessary to put in course of completion many vessels now undergoing repairs. Thousands of men, whose work was now suspended at the various yards, would again have employment. The report was adopted.

MR. MUNGEN'S UNDELIVERED SPEECH.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, rising to a question of privilege, referred to a speech of Mr. MUNGEN'S, published in the Globe of last Sunday, purporting to have been made in the House, but not actually delivered, and which reflected on Senator SUMNER, and he offered the following resolution:

Whereas, Hon. WILLIAM MUNGEN, a member of the House, did on the 18th inst. obtain unanimous consent of the House in Committee of the Whole, to print in the Globe, as if delivered in the House, a speech not otherwise delivered, and did therefore cause a speech to be so printed in the Daily Globe of the 20th inst., as if delivered in the House, and under its rules alleged to be of such a character as to be an abuse of the privilege so obtained, and a violation of the rules of the House. Now, therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Rules be instructed to inquire and report whether the said WILLIAM MUNGEN, in causing the said speech to be printed as aforesaid, has not abused the privilege thus obtained, violated the rules of the House and deserved its censure, and that in the meantime the said speech be excluded from the Congressional Globe.

Mr. DAWES remarked that this system of printing speeches not delivered had grown under the pressure of business and debate, and had its conveniences in some respects at first. Members in asking leave, very frequently had prefaced their request with a statement that it was either on some abstract subject or had not personal reference. Whether publicly stated or not, each member asked such permission, under the implied assurance that whatever he might have printed would not be in violation of the rules of the House, much less in violation of common decency. The speech referred to, he regarded as not only in violation of the rules by reflecting on a member of the Senate, but in violation of common decency. If it were allowed to pass unnoticed, it would be a disgrace to the House and a surrender of the Globe, to be a channel of personal abuse for the conveyance of matter which he would be indictable for at the common law for indecency.

Mr. WOOD suggested that the House, before being called upon to vote on the resolution, should have the matter which is objected to, placed before it.

Mr. DAWES said he had purposely drawn the preamble and resolution so as to avoid incorporating in it the language which he, himself, alleged to be too indecent to go into the Globe.

Mr. COX thought the gentleman from Massachusetts was entitled to the thanks of the House for bringing before it the abuse of printing in the Globe speeches that were not delivered in the House. It ought to be reformed so that the debate in the House should become real debate, and not mere written essays.

Mr. MUNGEN disclaimed any intention to violate the rules of the House or to be disrespectful to the Speaker, and he defied the gentleman from Massachusetts to point out any objectionable passage in his speech. He had read a sentence from the speech declaring that anything he should say had no reference to any act or word of Mr. SUMNER in the Senate, but to his public lectures and speeches. He stood here as the representative of his constituents, and he demanded the right of free speech under the Constitution. He would not permit any one to attempt to deprive him of the right to discuss public questions. There was no foul or vulgar language in that speech. Was it a violation of the rules to quote from the classics or from GIBBON? If the remarks fitted the Senator let him wear them. He had authority in common report for saying— (Restraining himself.) But he would not say what he had been about to say; he might be called to order if he did. As to disgraceful scenes in the House, did the gentleman from Massachusetts forget the scene in the last Congress at the counting of the Presidential vote? Did the gentleman from Massachusetts recollect nothing about the castigation which THEODORE BURGESS gave to JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke; that was New-England's authority, and he took it as an example for anything he might have said. Would this House gag him in discussing the doctrines of an impertinent lecturer, who was cramming his theories and his illogical damnable doctrines on the people of the North? Had he not the right to discuss them and to show their absurdity? When had the gentleman from Massachusetts become so fastidious? Why had he not called his colleagues to order when they were abusing President JOHNSON? He (Mr. MUNGEN) had spoken of our present gifted President, and he reiterated the assertion that he was a gifted President; but if he had violated the rules by saying so he would take it back. He assured the House that he had been respectful to it in that speech; but he would not allow some new rule of etiquette to forbid him criticising the sayings of a man who was eternally thrusting himself in the face of everybody with his impudence.

Mr. DAWES called Mr. MUNGEN to order. He did not think it proper to speak of the impudence of Senators.

Mr. MUNGEN—I speak of him not as a Senator, but as a public lecturer. I take issue with the gentleman on that point, and I leave it to the House.

The SPEAKER—The Chair rules that the language is unparliamentary and out of order.

Mr. MUNGEN—Very well, then, I will say that he is not impudent, if that will be more acceptable. [Laughter.]

This discussion was further participated in by Messrs. SCHENCK, GARFIELD, JONES, of Kentucky, VOORHEES, FARNSWORTH and DAWES, and then the resolution was agreed to.

ANOTHER PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. VOORHEES, rising to a personal explanation, referred to an insinuation in Mr. BENTON'S speech of Saturday last, coupling him with the Knights of the Golden Circle, and indignantly denied all connection with secret political organizations.

TAXATION OF FRUIT DISTILLATION.

Mr. SARGENT asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of providing separate legislation for the taxation of fruit distillation, and especially whether the latter interest cannot be properly relieved of the capacity and per diem tax, and of regulations not properly applicable thereto.

Mr. MCCARTHY objected.

MOTION TO ADJOURN.

Mr. SWANN moved to adjourn in honor of WASHINGTON'S birthday. Rejected—yeas 75, nays 103.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. CESSNA in the chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill. The amendment offered by Mr. ARNELL last Saturday appropriating $14,850 for the Bureau of Education elicited quite a lengthy and at times amusing discussion.

Finally Mr. DAWES was compelled to move that the Committee rise in order that he might move in the House to close debate. The Committee accordingly rose, and the House, having closed the debate on all items under the head of Department of the Interior, again went into Committee, and the amendment was agreed to.

In the discussion of an amendment as to clerks in the departments, Mr. BECK asserted that a lawyer has actually to go through twenty-one stages, and confer with as many clerks, in collecting a judgment of the Court of Claims. After thirty-two pages of the bill were disposed of, the Committee rose.

The House then, at 4:30 o'clock, adjourned.

New-Jersey Railroad Improvements.

The new branch of the New-Jersey Railroad, to run in a direct line from East Newark to the Market-street Depot in Newark, was opened to the public yesterday. It has been laid at an expense of $150,000, for the accommodation of through trains and those which are not compelled to pass the Centre-street Depot in Newark. It is admirably constructed, and is fitted up with the telegraph signal and other appliances against accident. The bridge which carries it over the Passaic River is a splendid iron structure, upon which a large amount of money and ingenuity have been expended. Its draw is one of the heaviest in the country, and weighs upwards of three hundred tons.

The line heretofore followed by trains between the Market-street Depot and East Newark was not a direct, but a curved line, and considering the distance, a considerable amount of time will be saved to through passengers by the improvement.

ILLINOIS.

Crime in Chicago—Proposed Increase of State Legislature—Woman Suffrage Convention—Temperance—The Religious Press, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 17, 1870.

Since I last wrote we have had unusually dull times in this city. Even the roughs seem to have somewhat subsided since our Recorder gave their associates such a handling at the close of the January Term. It is to be hoped that the severe sentences which were bestowed upon the forty-one who were convicted at that term, will have a tendency to give us some security. But the gang is not wholly broken up or frightened, as we have had a few outrages of a bloody character since. But it is evident that the most expert and dangerous members of the fraternity are at Joliet. It would appear that last Fall there was a general concentration of desperate characters in Chicago from all sections of the country, knowing that a large portion of our Police force had been taken from the associates of thieves and robbers, they anticipated entire impunity in their operations here.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Constitutional Convention is making some progress. It is proposed, by the Legislative article, to increase the Senate from twenty-five to fifty-one members and the House from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty-three. The increase is based upon the theory that the larger the body the less danger of its being corrupted. But this is contrary to the experience of old stagers. We heard "KIT" MORGAN, of Cayuga County, who was one of the most successful lobbyists that in the olden time ever besieged a Legislature, say that he would much rather attempt to carry a measure through the House than through the Senate, as the individual responsibility was greater among a small membership than when distributed over a larger number. And this is a philosophical view of human nature as it exists in our Legislative bodies. The Convention proposes to bind the legislative department with stringent restrictions as to what it may do. In this way, many of the abuses of the present system will be provided against, but in a great many instances the law will be capable of evasion. Our present Constitution provides that members of the Legislature shall receive but $2 a day, but at the last session they voted themselves perquisites to the extent of over $15, besides allowing the State Printers to steal over $100,000 out of the public treasury.

SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

A State Woman's Suffrage Convention was held at Springfield last week, the outlines of which have undoubtedly reached you ere this. It was intended to influence the Convention, but was not calculated to do much in that direction. I do not believe the movement is as strong in this State as it was a year ago. There is something in the leaders and the leading that does not favorably impress the public mind. It is possible that a clause involving woman suffrage will be submitted to a vote of the people; but even this is not so certain as it was a month ago; that is, I mean that the prospect does not appear so good. The fact is, a large majority, I judge, of our women do not favor the measure. They do not look upon voting as such a high privilege, and are doubtful as to the effect of bringing in politics upon their sex. They see that it demoralizes men, and infer that a like result would be produced upon women. And so they plant themselves upon a conservative position, and are waiting to be convinced.

TEMPERANCE.

The friends of temperance are preparing for a monster meeting at Farwell Hall, on the evening of the 23d, in accordance with the recommendation of the Congressional Temperance Society. The object at which they are directly aiming is the closing of the saloons on Sunday, 3,000 of which are kept open in violation of the Municipal and State laws. They are also moving in the interior. A large Convention was held at Sandwich, De Kalb County, on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. The agitation is kept up with vigor in all parts of the State, mainly by the Good Templars and the Sons of Temperance. The churches are taking hold of the matter, and the religious Press are giving the question more attention through their columns.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

Speaking of the religious Press reminds me that we are soon to have an important addition. An organ of the United Presbyterians will be ushered into existence about the 1st of March. It is to be called the Interior, and Rev. ARTHUR SWAZEY, late of the Third (N. S.) Presbyterian Church, is to be the editor-in-chief, having resigned his pastorate for that purpose. Our religious papers are ably conducted, most of them, and well sustained. The oldest is the Standard, Baptist, with a circulation of 13,000; the Northwestern Christian Advocate, Methodist, is next in order of time, circulation, 20,000; then the New Covenant, Universalist, circulation, 6,000; the Western Churchman, Episcopal, circulation, 4,000; the Advance, Congregationalist, circulation, 14,000; the Christian Freeman, Freewill Baptist, circulation, 4,000.

VARIOUS THINGS.

The origin of the Cardiff giant is now definitely settled. He was manufactured from a block of Fort Dodge gypsum, in a barn near Lincoln Park, in this city, by a couple of German sculptors. This fact they certify to, and offer to verify it on oath, if required. And yet, in face of this, a copy of the giant is advertised on exhibition here.... The Commissioners have ascertained the cost of the land for the two parks and the accompanying boulevards in the south division of the city. The largest park, however, is some four miles beyond the southern limits of the city, in the town of Hyde Park. The whole cost is $1,365,000, and the assessment is to be spread over the territory from the river southward and into the towns of Lake and Hyde Park. And this is only for the bare prairie and swamp whereon and wherein to construct parks. Our citizens are in for $10,000,000 before anything like your Central can be achieved.... The Chicago Government building is to be remodeled at an expense of $80,000, so as to accommodate the anticipated increase of business in the Customs Department when we become a port of entry. Our merchants sold nearly $80,000,000 foreign goods last year, which we expect to import direct when the new measure goes into effect, and thus increase the receipts of revenue from this source from the $1,600,000 of last year to $40,000,000 or $50,000,000. Real estate is comparatively active, the sales last week reaching $750,000. There is not, however, much speculative feeling, the money market being too close for that.... General business has not yet begun to move, although the money market is reported easier. Trade with the country is dull, but everybody seems to be preparing for a heavy business on the opening of Spring. The weather is fine, and outdoor work on buildings has been suspended but a few days this Winter.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best.—Advertisement.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of news from all parts of the United States up to the latest moment, with such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Political Affairs of the Country, Domestic Correspondence, General Telegraphic News, Scientific Notes, Religious Affairs, Temperance Items, Local News, Washington Advices, General News, &c.

Jayne's Expectorant is both a palliative and curative in all Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, &c. It is a standard remedy for all Coughs and Colds, and needs only a trial to prove its worth. Sold everywhere.

A Merchant of Responsibility and in good standing desires to make an arrangement with some large manufacturer to act as agent for the sale of goods. He will be prepared to make advances upon goods consigned to his house to an amount of $[illegible] to $100,000. A business in metals preferred. Address R. B. H., Box No. 4,[illegible] New-York Post Office.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan.—The only harmless and reliable remedy known to science exclusively adapted for removing these brown discolorations from the face is PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful and well-known Dermatologist of No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

DIED.

BRADSHAW.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 20, S. PHRONICA, widow of Lemuel S. Bradshaw, and daughter of the late John A. Snyder.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 20 West 26th-st., on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

BERGGAH.—On Sunday, Feb. 20, CORNELIA S. BERGGAH, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Gilbert Wright, at Flushing, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CAMP.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 21, JAMES, eldest son of O. B. Camp, aged 21 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 25th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. [illegible] Columbia-st., corner Pineapple.

New-Haven and Cincinnati papers please copy.

CENTER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 16, in the City of San Francisco, HENRY CENTER, second son of E. Mary and the late Edward C. Center, aged 26 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Christ Church, 5th-av. and 35th-st., on Friday morning, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock.

GARDNER.—On Sunday, Feb. 20, at New-Brighton, S. I., Mr. JOHN GARDNER, formerly of Salem, Mass., in the 76th year of his age.

HASCALL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, ELLEN M., wife of Bailey Hascall, aged 28 years.

The remains will be taken to Malone for interment this afternoon.

HORN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 22, MARGARET HORN, aged 54 years, wife of the late Matthew Horn.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, corner of Clinton and Oakley sts., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

HOBBY.—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 21, Mrs. MARY HOBBY, in the 88th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of John Brooks, No. [illegible] 5th-av., at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken by the 11¼ A. M. train to Greenwich for interment.

JENNINGS.—On Monday, Feb. 21, IDA, the eldest daughter of Stephen O. and Susan G. Jennings, aged 16 years.

Services will take place at the residence of her parents at Hempstead, L. I., on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 1½ P. M. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral. Her remains will be taken to Southold, L. I., for interment. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 10½, and return at 3½ o'clock.

LOOMIS.—At Melrose, on Saturday evening, Feb. 19, CHARLES G. LOOMIS, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, John V. D. Loomis, Parkhurst-st., Melrose, at 11½ P. M., on Wednesday, 23d inst. Carriages will be at station on arrival of 11¼ A. M. (Harlem) train from 26th-st. His remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

MORRILL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 22, ELIZABETH, wife of Charles Morrill, in the 57th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 121 East 24th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., for interment.

SAVAGE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 22, LOUISA, wife of Andrew D. Savage, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Feb. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. [illegible] West 12th-st.

SLINGERLAND.—Suddenly, on Monday, Feb. 7, of disease of the heart, JOHN V. H. SLINGERLAND, of Battle Creek, Mich.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his residence, Pompton Plains, N. J., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

STAYNER.—At New-London, Conn., on Monday, Feb. 21, SARAH A., wife of Henry Stayner.

Funeral services at St. James' Church, New-London, on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 2 P. M. Friends and acquaintances, and those of her son, George H. Stayner, are respectfully invited to attend.

WILLIAMS.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 22, HENRY J. WILLIAMS, son of the late Samuel T. Williams, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 100 West 50th-st., on Thursday, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WEEKS.—On Sunday, Feb. 20, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Chas. S. Weeks, aged 54 years, 3 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 126 Broadway. Her remains will be taken to Rye, N. Y., for interment.

WILLIAMSON.—On Monday, Feb. 21, Mrs. CHARLOTTE D. WILLIAMSON, daughter of the late Thomas Salter, Esq., of Elizabeth, N. J.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 22 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

In this climate a vast number of persons are more or less affected with disorders of the liver, arising from inflammation or obstruction of that organ. The common symptoms of liver complaint are a dull pain or aching in the right side, particularly on pressure; some difficulty of breathing, yellow, furred tongue, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, disorder of the stomach and bowels, sick headache, costiveness at some times, and diarrhoea at others, slight fever towards evening, night sweats, &c. Some of the symptoms of liver complaint are so much like those of pulmonary consumption that one of these disorders is often mistaken for the other. It is a common mistake to suppose that liver complaint can be cured only with calomel; but this remedy is generally worse than the disease, for they who once submit to a course of mercury may assure themselves that they will never enjoy perfect health afterwards. Dr. J. H. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, a purely vegetable compound, answer every purpose for which calomel is prescribed, and they cannot possibly do any injury. Their action on the liver is so wonderful that many who have witnessed the cures performed by them erroneously reported that they must contain calomel. To contradict this slander, Dr. SCHENCK made oath before an Alderman in Philadelphia, that the MANDRAKE PILLS contain no mineral substance whatever, and a copy of this affidavit is published in Dr. SCHENCK'S pamphlet. Dr. SCHENCK pledges himself that these MANDRAKE PILLS will cure any case of liver complaint, and abundant evidence of the fact is exhibited at his offices in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington, where the certificates of his patients, many of them of the highest respectability, are kept on file.

Dr. SCHENCK is professionally at his principal office, Philadelphia, every SATURDAY, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, Wholesale Agent.

CLOCKS, BRONZES, VASES AND MANTEL SETS AT AND BELOW COST.

Our stock must be closed out before May 1 next, and the business will be continued after that date by our successors, Messrs. Nicol & Davidson, at No. 686 Broadway.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

Our store, 62x100, to let, either entire, or the lofts separately.

FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY of all descriptions, for SALE and REPAIRED by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,178 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors Scientific American, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property, which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.

MERCHANTS' FREE TRADE MEETING.—There will be a free trade meeting of merchants at the hall of the Open Board of Brokers, No. 16 Broad-st., TO-MORROW at 3 P. M. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, Esq., will preside, and addresses will be made by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT and other distinguished citizens of New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe, Tuesday and Wednesday, will close at this office at 10 A. M., and at the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 8:45; C and G, 8:40; D and E, 8:35; F and G, 8:30. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VAN NOSTRAND'S ECLECTIC ENGINEERING MAGAZINE.

VOL. 2, NO. 3, FOR MARCH, READY ON SATURDAY.

Consists of articles selected and matter condensed from all the engineering, scientific serial publications of Europe and America.

Few active engineers or artisans can take all or many of these professional periodicals; none can afford the time to wade through the columns of the whole scientific Press to get at the really important news, information and opinions.

The object of this Magazine is to present, within limits of space and cost that all can afford, the cream of not less than fifty engineering, mechanical, chemical and metallurgical publications. The French and German magazines will be largely translated. Papers and discussions before societies will be condensed. Professional news from all sources will be compiled at length. Illustrations will be freely given in each number, and occasionally a full-page engraving of some important subject.

With our first issue for this year we have increased the size of the Magazine by sixteen pages of additional matter to each number, making two large octavo volumes of nearly 700 pages each, and no labor or expense will be spared in the future to make the Magazine as acceptable to its readers as it has been in the past year, and we trust that the experience and increased facilities at our command will make it still more so.

112 pages, large 8vo, monthly. Price $5 a year in advance. Single copies 50 cents.

NOTICE TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—Persons commencing their subscriptions with the second year, and who are desirous of possessing the work from its commencement, will be supplied with Volume I., neatly bound in cloth, for $5, sent free by mail on receipt of price.

NOTICE TO CLUBS.—An extra copy will be supplied gratis to every club of five subscribers at $5 each, sent in one remittance.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher, Importer and Bookseller, Nos. 23 Murray and 27 Warren-sts., New-York.

CANADA.

Oil and Salt Wells of the Dominion—Their Condition and Value—Some Interesting Facts.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Toronto, Wednesday, Feb. [illegible], 1870.

Great as were the supposed natural resources of Canada, it was not without considerable surprise that the discovery of coal oil in the western section of Ontario was announced. It had been known for a long time that the Indians claimed to have found something resembling oil in the County of Lambton, but no faith was placed in the statement until accident forced the belief on the public mind that there was petroleum in abundance, in at least two townships of the county alluded to, and an actual test revealed the fact more strongly. The discovery soon had the effect of stimulating enterprise in the oil district, and speculation prevailed to such an extent that villages sprung up like magic, while numbers of persons of a speculative turn flocked in from all quarters. The chief points of attraction were Petrolia, Oil Springs, and Bothwell, and there the busy hum of human industry was heard on every side; oil lands were sold at fabulous prices, companies were organized to operate wells, and nothing appeared to be of the slightest consequence to the anxious crowd, except the development of the oil regions. The [illegible] that wealth fairly poured into the laps of all who had anything to do with the oil business, and thus people were deluded into the notion that to simply touch it was to be made rich. Hundreds, nay thousands, made money, it is true; they speculated in lands, or they took stock in companies which paid well for a time. Wealth was easily amassed by many in a marvelously short time; but good fortune did not smile very long, for the crash came, and a terrible one it was to those who had gone largely into speculation. The excitement caused by the oil discovery was not confined to the district where it was made, for boring was tried in every section of the country, and the whole Province was alive with prospecting. Hardly a nook or corner being passed by the enthusiastic oil searchers, who seemed to imagine that they had only to bore anywhere and oil would gush out at will.

It was no easy matter to check the tide of wild and reckless speculation that had set in, and which threatened to engulf all in one common ruin; but the excitement had its day, and a subsidence came even sooner than the most cautious could have anticipated. Just when it was at its height the Fenian troubles began, and the descent upon the Province was made the excuse for seizing upon the opportunity to abandon the operations which had been entered on so extensively at different points. Gradually the army of speculators disappeared, the wells were stopped, and in a short time complete stagnation prevailed throughout the district. The villages became desolate, and the houses tenantless; the oil business was now a byword and a reproach, for it was held that the basest of trickery and deception had led to the disaster. In this position matters remained until within a year or so past, when some of those who ventured their all began to see that a chance was afforded them of doing something to retrieve the lost reputation of the oil country, at the same time that there was also a prospect of turning the deserted wells to a good account; and in this view they were not altogether mistaken. Steps were accordingly taken to recommence operations, Petrolia being selected as the place most likely to be the best. Although the most productive part of the oil regions from the first, Petrolia was in a measure abandoned through a feeling of jealousy on the part of some who had a larger interest in the two rival villages of Oil Springs and Bothwell, both of which grew rapidly, and gave promise of becoming large-sized towns if the oil business had continued to be successful.

The failure of the speculation, however, rendered them of very little account, and like Petrolia, they were almost deserted. The last mentioned place, on the revival of the enterprise, became one of the most important points in the whole of the western section of the Province, and is now regarded as vastly better than it formerly was, even when the oil fever was at its greatest height. Being in the centre of the oil regions, and surrounded by upwards of three hundred wells, there can be little doubt that its prosperity is insured if the business succeeds. It is easily reached by rail, a branch of the Great Western Railway running to it from Wyoming on the London and Sarnia branch of that line. The village is by no means either picturesque or inviting; it is in the very heart of the forest, and can only be approached from the different points by the worst of roads. A visit would be sufficient to convince any one of the great abundance of petroleum, for it abounds everywhere, and sends out an odor that becomes disagreeable long before the spot is reached. Even in the very driest Summer weather the ditches by the road sides are filled with the oily stuff, and it is not the pleasantest walking where it is oozing out of the ground at almost every step. The business of the district is now very large, and constantly increasing. Some of the wells are operated almost constantly, throwing up streams which indicate an inexhaustible supply. The crude oil has been selling at $1 40 to $1 50, in gold, per barrel, and the refined at 30 cents per gallon on the spot. The calculation is that the crude yields from sixty to eighty per cent. of pure oil. At this rate refining will bring a handsome return to those engaged in it. A large still, capable of holding two thousand gallons of crude oil at once has been in operation at Petrolia for some time, and it is now doing an immense business. Several refineries have been established in various parts of the country, and they are all doing well. One was erected a short time since at Dundas on a large scale, and started with a capital of $50,000, which will shortly be doubled, and the Ontario Carbon Oil Company have started another at Hamilton, which manufactures solely for the New-York market. Several oil men from Pennsylvania have recently come over, and are operating extensively at Petrolia. They appear to be well pleased with the prospects, and consider the advantages greater than they enjoyed in the Pennsylvania oil regions. It is reported that a combination has been formed by the New-York operators in oil to prevent the sale of Canadian oil in the United States, and the report has produced an unfavorable effect; but very few regard the statement as anything more than a ruse on the part of the dealers on this side.

Thus far the attempt to resuscitate the oil business in Canada has been more successful than was anticipated, and there are persons sanguine enough to believe that it will ultimately prove as extensive and as profitable as formerly; but there is reason to fear the hope will not be realized, inasmuch as the business can never be so profitable again as it was. Various means have been tried, but in vain, to keep up the price of oil. A prominent gentleman of Chicago had an entire monopoly of the oil for a year, having entered into arrangements with the manufacturers, paying them a certain sum each for closing their refineries. The object, that of getting up the price, failed, and the monopolist was poorer for the operation by a great deal. From the failure of the attempted monopoly dates the first effort to renew the business which now gives such promise of becoming a real and substantial success in the estimation of very many.

Some five or six years ago the discovery of salt was made in the vicinity of Goderich, a rising town located on the bank of the Maitland River, and at the terminus of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad. The discovery was made by a company who were boring for oil. Failing to strike oil, to their no small surprise they came upon a salt bed, and were well enough pleased at finding what they considered a more valuable product, for they immediately set to work to establish salt works. The well being put in operation at a depth of somewhere about a thousand feet, a steady stream of brine was pumped, which yielded ninety per cent. of pure salt, and that is the yield of nearly all the wells, which is considered the largest ever known. The proximity of the Saginaw salt district, it was thought at one time, would be a bar to the successful working of salt wells at Goderich, but time has shown that this was a mistake. The first well paid handsome dividends to its shareholders, about [illegible] per cent.; but very soon the spirit of enterprise began to show itself, and a monopoly was prevented. Wells were multiplied with great rapidity, until it was found that the district for miles was saturated with salt, the bed extending to Clinton, a distance of twelve miles from Goderich, and there also the manufacture is now being successfully carried on. The increase of wells, however, led to a depression in the business, and this was attributed to everything but the right cause. The supply was so much greater than the demand, that the manufacturers uttered loud complaints, and finally called upon the Government and the Legislature to assist them, by way of protecting the native against the foreign article. Instead of the Saginaw salt coming in competition, the most was to be feared from another quarter, for the salt makers of the State of New-York came in the way. It had been represented that they had State protection in the shape of a bounty paid to them for every barrel manufactured. At all events the salt was sent over to Canada and sold lower here than in Buffalo, and at a price with which our salt makers declared they could not compete. Thus far the Government have been deaf to the appeals for protection, and while its promoters are still engaged in trying to induce the Government to concede their demands, it is announced that the prospects of the salt manufacturers have been wonderfully enhanced of late. An English company has been organized to work some of the wells, and the inhabitants of Goderich are just now in excellent humor with themselves, as might naturally be supposed when everything looks so well.

Salt has been obtained for more than a quarter of a century in the neighborhood of Hamilton, but by the slow process of taking it from the open springs, and which at best was a coarse article. There can be no question that the Goderich salt will prove an invaluable boon to the country. One well is capable of producing fifty barrels per day; but that is not the average of all the wells, some of them producing much less than that quantity. The quality of the article has probably never been equaled, but it may be questioned if it is the most suitable for packing purposes, the great bulk of the salt being used in that way. The imposition of a duty on salt by our Government would not do the Canadian manufacturer much good, except, perhaps, to drive out the foreign article, which our salt-makers dread so much just now, because he is not in a position to take advantage of the United States market even were it thrown open to him. Does it not appear strange that the United States salt maker should continue to undersell the Canadian manufacturer in his own market? Of course we are told that the cause of the inability of the latter to compete with his foreign rival is that the business has not been sufficiently developed to give him the advantage of selling at as low prices as the imported article is offered at. As the facilities increase he will doubtless be better able to meet competition, and it is an encouraging fact that the Goderich salt business has greatly improved during the past few months. As a proof of the interest taken in the development of the salt district, it may be mentioned that nearly every member of the Provincial Legislature signed the Petition to the Dominion Parliament asking for the imposition of a duty on foreign salt. It is questionable, nevertheless, if the Government will be induced to give the protection that will be asked for in the present session of Parliament.

The Brooklyn Common Council.

The battle of the gas lamps continues to rage in the Common Council. The letter of Street Commissioner Furey, in reply to certain allegations made by Alderman Whiting, of the Twentieth Ward, was read, in spite of the protests of the latter, at the meeting on Monday evening. After a lengthy rejoinder by Alderman Whiting it was moved by Alderman Clancy, and unanimously adopted, "that the Street Commissioner's communication be printed in the minutes and referred to the Assessment Committee for investigation; and that the Alderman of the Twentieth Ward appear before that Committee and submit to them the facts in his possession in regard to the matter."

At the same meeting a letter was read from the Mayor, vetoing an appropriation of $500 for the expenses of the Aldermanic deputation to Albany; also a sum of $50 for stationery to the Inspection of Buildings Bureau. With reference to the latter department, a resolution, by Alderman Thorne, "to have the act creating the office of Superintendent of Buildings repealed, and the duties of said office vested in the Fire Commissioners of Brooklyn," was tabled.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Although Tuesday is generally the busiest day of the week at the Exchange Salesroom, yesterday the brokers kept holiday, and no sales at all took place. To-day will be the active day of the week. Muller, Wilkins & Co. will dispose of several houses and lots in localities desirable for those wishing moderate-priced dwellings. Seven of these lots, with three and four story brick houses on the front and two-story brick houses on the rear, are situated on Twenty-eighth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. This kind of property generally yields a very good revenue. They will also sell the house and lot No. [illegible] Bank-street, Nos. [illegible] Christopher-street, Nos. [illegible] West Twenty-sixth-street, and two vacant lots on Twenty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Other sales will be made by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Hoguet & McGuire and Johnson & Miller. The last-mentioned firm dispose of a large amount of property in Brooklyn.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE FOLLOWING REAL ESTATE is offered for sale by JOHN KAVANAGH, Northeast corner 23d-st. and 6th-av.

A 4-STORY BRICK house on Sailors' Snug Harbor lease ground in CLINTON-PLACE, near 5th-av., very desirable for investment, rented to May, 1871 ..... $28,000
Also, A large house and lot in St. Mark's-place 24,000
Also, A 5-story brick in 23d-st., full front 35,000
Also, Two large full-sized houses, together, in 23d-st. .. [illegible]
Also, 4-story brick in 26th, 28th, 29th and 31st sts. ..... [illegible]
Also, Two English-basement brick, together, in West 23d-st. 26,000
Also, 4-story brown in West 23d-st., extra large 30,000
Also, 4-story English-basement brown in West 46th-st. ..... [illegible]
And 5-story brown, near 5th-av., in 36th-st. ..... [illegible]
And A corner dwelling on 36th-st. 27,000
And 4-story English-basement brown in 46th-st. 24,000
And 4-story brown on West [illegible]-st. ..... [illegible]
And 5-story brown on [illegible]-st. ..... [illegible]
And 4-story brown on 45th-st. 22,000
And 4-story brown on 46th-st. 23,000
And 5-story brown on 47th-st. 25,000
And House and stable on 48th-st. 30,000
And Choice of 4-story brown on 48th-st., each 27,000
And Several fine houses on Columbia College Grounds, from north side 47th to 51st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in some cases no profit charged .....
And 4-story brown on West 51st-st. 22,000
And 4-story brown on West [illegible]-st. ..... [illegible]
And 4-story brown on East 54th-st. ..... [illegible]
And 4-story brown on West [illegible]-st. ..... [illegible]

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NOS. [illegible] Lexington-av., two first-class four-story brown-stone houses, between [illegible] sts., in complete order, and having all the modern improvements. Can be seen by applying at No. [illegible]. For terms apply to E. BLANCO, No. [illegible] South William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 12 WEST [illegible]-st., a three-story brick house, with three-story extension, having all the modern improvements and in complete order, is now ready for occupancy, and can be seen from 10 to 3, without permit. For terms apply to E. BLANCO, No. [illegible] South William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE FIRST-class four-story high-stoop brick dwelling, with brown-stone [illegible] southwest corner of [illegible]-st. [illegible] The house is in perfect order, complete with [illegible] improvements and decorations [illegible] J. C. BAILEY [illegible]

FOR SALE—ON A CORNER OF STUYVESANT [illegible] ground is well calculated for a family or [illegible] for some public building, or a school. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

REMEMBER THAT JOHNSON & MILLER will sell at 12 o'clock THIS WEDNESDAY, the most magnificent Prospect Park lots ever offered either at public or private sale. The views here cannot be surpassed by any on the continent.

A BROWN-STONE DWELLING FOR sale very reasonably; three-story high-stoop, [illegible] V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible] REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. [illegible] 7TH-AV., NEAR 25TH-ST. (Established [illegible].) All that is required for proper management of real estate attended to, and returns promptly made.

FOR SALE—THE TWO HOUSES AND lot, southeast corner of Broome and Elm sts.; [illegible] It is on the corner of the street and [illegible] above water mark, and presents a good show from Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—NO. [illegible] EAST [illegible]-st. Apply to G. W. DUER, National Bank of the State of New-York, No. [illegible] Wall-street.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A first-class three-story brick house, high-stoop, brown-stone finish, basement, sub-cellar and extension; house 25x50; in perfect order, with all the modern conveniences; lot 25x145; garden and fruit; a very desirable location; very near all the ferries. Apply to WM. MORGAN, FLAGG & CO., Nos. [illegible] William-st., New-York, and [illegible] Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND basement [illegible] house, No. [illegible] President-st., Brooklyn; [illegible] all modern conveniences [illegible] billiard room on the fourth floor [illegible] Apply next door (No. [illegible]) or to C. H. MARVIN, No. [illegible] Exchange-place, New-York.

TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large four-story brick dwelling-house, containing twenty rooms, with water in each; all modern improvements, finely frescoed and in complete order, and thoroughly furnished; will be rented as a private residence or first-class boarding-house; possession in April. WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Sole Agents, No. [illegible] Montague-st., Brooklyn, or 74 Cedar-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—THREE houses, price $8,000, mortgage $4,000, each [illegible]; rented for $2,200; will exchange for New-York improved property; good house preferred. Inquire (principals only) of owners, BELL BROTHERS, No. 2 Union-square, (merchant tailors.)

WATER-FRONT PROPERTY AT Brooklyn for sale.—One-half the block, corner of Plymouth and Adams-sts., with rights of filling out to bulkhead line, pier now built, 50x200 feet; also storage sheds, covering one-half the property, with scales and railway track. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FINE FURNISHED BROWN-STONE residence; best neighborhood, Brooklyn; price low. Owner at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IOWA FARMS.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market

466,000 ACRES

of choice lands in the State of Iowa, mostly lying in and along the Des Moines Valley. Agents for colonies and all others, desiring to secure good lands, can communicate with the undersigned at the Company's office, No. 12 Broad-st., and with A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary of the Company, at Keokuk, Iowa. Long credit given to actual settlers. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for lands sold.

D. W. KILBOURNE,
PRESIDENT DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD,
NO. 12 BROAD-ST.

FOR SALE—AT NORWALK, CONN., SITuated on France-st. (high ground, and one of the pleasantest streets in this beautiful town,) a commodious house, fully furnished; the house is substantially built, has ten rooms and is in excellent order, (renovated last year;) the grounds [illegible] are shaded with large maples and other trees. The furniture is of black walnut and oak; carpets, velvet and Brussels; hair mattresses, &c. [illegible] a barn with stables for four horses, [illegible] to be sold very low. Possession given any time. For further particulars, inquire of W. F. ROGERS, No. 16 Nassau-st.—Vermilye & Co.'s office.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J.—The most beautiful, healthy and accessible [illegible] of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights. [illegible]

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

A VERY DESIRABLE FARM OF [illegible]

FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—A gentleman's country seat built in Italian villa style, [illegible] Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. H. GRANT, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT SAUGATUCK, IN THE town of Westport, Conn., the country seat of the late Francis Burritt. [illegible] Apply to JOHN F. COFFIN, Executor, No. 33 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A DOUBLE house, [illegible] further particulars apply at No. [illegible] Water-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOR New-York or Brooklyn property, farm of [illegible] acres on Long Island, near the Sound, with water connection; beautiful location; farm in the highest state of cultivation; modern house, with gas, &c., &c.; will be sold or exchanged with or without stock and farming implements at less than its value. Particulars of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.—A first-class country residence, distant one hour from the City Hall, New-York, will be exchanged for merchandise or real estate in part; there is no incumbrance on the property; price thirty thousand dollars ($30,000.) Apply from Tuesday to Saturday, [illegible] GEORGE CANADAY, Astor House.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A fruit farm of 37 acres, near Hudson River; good house, barns, hennery, stock, utensils and furniture; 60 miles from New-York; 1¼ miles from depot; location perfectly healthy; lovely views; good roads; near churches, schools, stores; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to F. A. WELCH, No. 40 Bank-st.

FOR SALE—TENAFLY, NORTHERN NEW-Jersey Railroad—Country seat of 10 acres; modern house, 14 rooms and abundant closets; extensive outbuildings and farmer's cottage, garden and fruit trees; three acres in lawn; more land if desired. Photograph and particulars of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Twenty-five miles from New-York, on Erie Railroad, two and a half miles from depot; twenty acres, one acre woods, good land; one and a half story house, fair outbuildings, well fenced, plenty fruit, running stream, good roads, good neighborhood, healthy location; $5,500. W. PHILLIPS, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES ON THE seashore for sale or to rent furnished for the coming season; also, very desirable places within half a mile of the sea with acres of ground attached, and unimproved plots well located for investment or building purposes for sale. FRANK G. BROWN, No. [illegible] Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, [illegible] Broadway, N. Y., [illegible]

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RYE, Westchester County, two beautiful cottages, delightfully situated directly on the Sound, with splendid scenery and bathing; also, some unimproved property in the neighborhood. Apply to ROBERT STUYVESANT, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, ten minutes' walk from Sailors' Snug Harbor Landing, a fine large house, gas, hot and cold water, barn and outbuildings, garden and fruit trees, fine well, &c., with two acres of land. Apply to W. M. A. COLLINS, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN YONKERS, A SHORT DIStance from the depot and overlooking the river, two newly built houses, one large and one small, will be sold much below their value, possession immediately. Apply to J. ODELL, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., N. Y.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—FOR sale or exchange for house in Brooklyn—[illegible] eight acres, with good improvements and convenient to landings, on North Shore, S. I. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—DESCRIPTIVE catalogue of houses and country seats for 1870 now ready; sent free. Address or call on J. M. MEEKER, [illegible] Broad-st., Elizabeth, or [illegible] Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE house, two stories, six rooms, attic and cellar; also, a splendid lot on high ground; good neighborhood. Apply to S. D. CLARK, Franklin-st., Greenpoint.

HOBOKEN.—HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, No. [illegible] Bloomfield-st. Inquire at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., New-York, or on the premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—[illegible] Store and apartments, No. [illegible] Waverley-place [illegible] Beautiful country seat at Pleasantville, Westchester County, beautiful brook and perfectly healthy [illegible]

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY, 1870, THE STORE [illegible] now occupied [illegible] Messrs. Isaac H. Reed & Co.; also, the dwelling house with twelve lots of land lying between Avenue B and the East River, and being the entire front on that river between [illegible] sts.; the house is supplied with gas and Croton water, has twenty-four rooms in it, and is now occupied by the Presbyterian Woman's Aid Society. Apply at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., to GEO. JONES.

STORES AND WHARF AT BROOKLYN to rent from 1st May next.—Five substantial brick stores, each [illegible] feet, corner Pearl and John sts., and the wharf from Pearl to Jay-st., together or separately, suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes. Apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. [illegible] Broadway.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, five stories high, Nos. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 3 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. [illegible] Broadway before May 1.

TO LET ON LEASE—THE LARGE AND first-class, iron-front store No. [illegible] Broadway, through to Mercer-st., and a few doors above Broome-st.; [illegible] to let for three or five years to an approved tenant; possession May 1, 1870. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WALL AND PINE-ST. OFFICES TO let.—Spacious and light offices in the marble-front building Nos. [illegible] Pine-st., communicating with No. [illegible] Wall-st. Apply to [illegible] L. D. McEWEN, No. [illegible] Pine-st., third floor.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 3 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of [illegible] CONKLIN, No. [illegible]

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—MANURSING Island, Long Island Sound, near Rye Station, the former residence of General Dix: 27 acres; large house, stable and other outbuildings; fruit, boating, perfectly healthy. To let or lease partly furnished.

ALSO,

At Belmont, ten minutes' walk from Fordham Station, the Rodman Place, 15 acres; large house, stable, &c., to let or lease. Apply to HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., Real Estate Brokers, No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, a large two-story house and stable, containing [illegible] rooms; the grounds, one-half acre, are beautifully laid out in garden and walks, and well stocked with shade and fruit trees; the location is within four minutes' walk of Rye depot. Apply to A. ENNIS, Rye, or H. W. QUIN, Nos. [illegible] Grand-st., New-York.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—TO RENT—Three first-class brick villas, adapted for Winter and Summer, one furnished; gas, water, &c.; stables; fruit and vegetable gardens; thirty-five minutes of Wall-st. C. K. HAMILTON, No. [illegible] Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., with all modern improvements, between 3d and Lexington avs. For terms and permit inquire of G. G. YVELIN, No. [illegible]

TO LET, FURNISHED—FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house, No. 4 West 47th-st., a most desirable location. For terms inquire on the premises. Also to let, stable No. 21 West 48th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A BUILDING APPROPRIATE for a private school, located between [illegible] Address SCHOOL, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer. VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON SOUTHWEST CORNER GRAND AND GREENE STS. AT AUCTION. ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway—GRAND-ST.—The two lots of ground [illegible] southwest corner of Grand and Greene sts., [illegible]

[illegible] MANUFACTURING PROPERTY [illegible] E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway [illegible]

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer. HOUSE AND LOT NO. [illegible] WEST [illegible]-ST. AT AUCTION. ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway [illegible] Possession May 1, 1870. [illegible] Maps with full particulars at No. 7 Pine-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—Auction sale, March 18, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. The entire GROTON SOAPSTONE QUARRY, lands, mills, machinery, &c., in complete running order. For bill of particulars, address J. F. WOOD, No. [illegible] Pemberton-square, Boston, Mass.

REMEMBER AUCTION SALE OF [illegible] farm near Princeton; will be sold to highest bidder. Get printed description of JAQUES, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers, NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 19 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS. JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York. Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. We offer for sale on favorable terms THE FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS of the SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD CO., Indorsed by the State of Alabama. These bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road. The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character. HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS. Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS, Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st. Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery. Agents for the Times in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Agents of this Loan have to announce that they have only on hand $800,000 of the $6,500,000 Gold Land Grant Bonds, which they offer at the original price. The work on the road has been rapidly pushed forward, [illegible] miles having been built since the loan was offered. This makes the whole line [illegible] miles. [illegible] This loan is a mortgage upon the whole line. Upon the extension to Denver City it is a first mortgage. The Kansas Pacific Railway

Is Now in Successful Operation for 455 Miles,

and its business for 1869 shows a degree of unexpected prosperity. The following is a summary:

Earnings from freight	$1,500,41[illegible]
Earnings from passengers and mail	[illegible]
Earnings from miscellaneous sources	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Total expenses	[illegible]
Net earnings	[illegible]

The vast land grant and the rapid sales of the lands [illegible] The aggregate receipts of the year's business are as follows: [illegible] The agents will furnish maps, circulars and pamphlets on application, and give all information. They recommend this bond as an especially good security for insurance and trust companies. Address

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, No. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT. PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER. THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President. B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President. JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ISSUE OF [illegible] BY THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO. [illegible] W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York. TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION. NO. 19 BROAD-ST. LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY. CAPITAL ..... [illegible] PAID IN ..... [illegible]

TRUSTEES.

H. M. Benedict, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. Bonner, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. Brownell, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. Marlor.
T. H. Marvin, Marvin Bros. & Co.	James D. Smith, Jameson Smith & Cotting.
F. B. Stout, Stout & Dickinson.	James H. Banker, Bank of New-York.
A. M. Ferris, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	James B. Colgate, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. Musgrave, Musgrave & Co.	Rufus Hatch, No. 17 Broad-st.
	John Bonner, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business. Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance. Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement. JOHN BONNER, President. D. W. [illegible], Manager.

NEW-YORK SEVEN PER CENT CENTRAL PARK BONDS, due in 1876, interest payable quarterly. CITY OF LOUISVILLE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due 1898, interest payable semi-annually, at Bank of America, in this City. For sale by WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

NOTICE. UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, SOUTHERN BRANCH. NEOSHO VALLEY RAILROAD, KANSAS. Pursuant to the deed of trust made to us by the above-named Company, under date of Nov. [illegible], to secure the payment of the mortgage bonds therein described by the mortgage, among other things of about 1,500,000 acres of land. We hereby give notice to the holders of bonds under said mortgage that we are now prepared to redeem thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars of said bonds with money derived from the sale of lands embraced in said mortgage; that we will receive offers for the sale to us of said bonds to the amount of $30,000 until and including the 31st day of March, 1870, at our office, No. 35 William-st., Room No. 8, City of New-York. RUSSELL SAGE, E. A. COWDREY, Trustees. Feb. 12, 1870.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. [illegible], 1870. A meeting of the stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., to approve or reject a contract with the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and for such other business as may come before the meeting. The books for the transfer of the capital stock of the Company will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City, at 3 o'clock P. M., March 1, 1870, and remain closed until the morning of March 11, 1870. By order of the Board of Directors, GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. [illegible], 1870. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-street, New-York, on the 1st day of March next, to holders registered as such at the closing of transfer books. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th of February next and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next. WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO., NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1870. A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, in New-York, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of considering the question of a sale of the property of the Company to the Maryland Coal Company, and for the transaction of such other business as shall be brought before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. [illegible] to March 8, 1870, inclusive. By order of the Board, [illegible] CONRAD, President. F. P. White, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURING CO., NO. [illegible] WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1870. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of seven trustees, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, March 8, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order. [illegible], Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. [illegible], 1870. AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of this Company, held this day, Mr. JAMES E. FROTHINGHAM was unanimously elected President of the Company in place of Mr. George L. Willard, resigned. By order. E. V. [illegible], Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS AT 95, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, ISSUED BY THE Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co., FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND PROTECTED BY A LIBERAL SINKING FUND. INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN 50 YEARS.

TRUSTEES. J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company. CHAS. L. FROST, President, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

THESE BONDS, AT PRESENT PRICE OF GOLD, YIELD OVER 8 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND AS AN INVESTMENT THEY ARE FULLY AS SECURE AS UNITED STATES 5-20S, WHICH NOW ONLY PAY 5½ PER CENT. IN CURRENCY.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

$1,000,000 LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS FOR SALE AT [illegible] AND INTEREST. LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.

The road is completed and fully equipped at an actual cost of over $16,000,000, and has been paying dividends of 7 and 8 per cent. for the past eight years.

[illegible] OF THESE BONDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED (ONE PARTY TAKING $500,000 FOR A PERMANENT INVESTMENT,) AND WE HAVE BUT $1,000,000 ON HAND, WHICH WE OFFER TO INVESTORS AS IN ALL RESPECTS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

J. B. ALEXANDER, No. 19 Nassau-st., JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York. DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES. New-York, Feb. [illegible], 1870—[illegible] P. M.

[illegible]

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK. FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS. FOR SALE BY VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

COLLECTIONS. Howes & Macy, Bankers, ([illegible]) NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. *Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.* 4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

MACOUPIN COUNTY 10 PER CENT. BONDS. HOWES & MACY, BANKERS, NO. 30 WALL-ST., Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.) COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

J. M. WEITH & ARENTS, NO. 9 NEW-ST. Offer to capitalists and other parties desirous of making investments the following line of desirable Southern securities: New-Orleans and Jackson First Mortgage 8 per cent. bonds. Mobile and Ohio First Mortgage 8 per cent. bonds. Mobile and Ohio 8 per cent. interest bonds. Macon and Brunswick First Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, ind. by State of Georgia. Memphis and Charleston 7 per cent. bonds. Mississippi and Tennessee 8 per cent. Consolidated bonds. Greenville and Columbia 7 per cent. bonds, guaranteed by State of South Carolina. Orange, Alexandria and Manassas First Mortgage [illegible] per cent. bonds. Louisiana Levee 8 per cent. bonds. Memphis City 6 per cent. bonds.

NEW-YORK, Feb. [illegible], 1870. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the [illegible] Gold Mining Company of Nova Scotia, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. [illegible] Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the [illegible] day of March next, at 12 o'clock M. By order. M. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1870. AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day, a Dividend was declared of Five per Cent., and Government tax, payable on and after the 15th instant. A. D. [illegible], Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the [illegible] Trunk Company will be held at their office, No. [illegible] Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 8, at [illegible] M., for the transaction of such business as may come before them. MILLER P. MOORE, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SPECIAL, with a cash capital of $10,000 to $15,000, to take an interest in an established lucrative business in a neighboring city. Address SELDEN, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO. No. 161 Broadway, New-York. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. and Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February. JOHN H. SMITH, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1870.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE—NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. [illegible], 1869. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, 1870. A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1870. THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of [illegible] Dollars per share, payable on the 15th March proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Feb. 28, and opened on the morning of 16th March. J. [illegible] BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT CO., PHILADELPHIA, NO. [illegible] WALNUT-ST., Feb. [illegible], 1870. AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, a dividend of seventy-five cents a share was declared, payable upon the 1st of March. The transfer books will be closed on the 24th proximo. JNO. H. WIESTLING, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st. Six per cent. from $5 to $5,000. Assets [illegible]. Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Interest dated from the 1st of each month.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE OF TAX. INTEREST on NEW DEPOSITS commences the first day of every month. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, Pres. J. P. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $7,099,445 09. N. J. Haines, W. S. Whitlock, Vice-Presidents. John McLean, President. [illegible], Treasurer. T. S. [illegible], Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST. SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1, will draw interest from March 1. ASSETS ..... [illegible] | SURPLUS ..... [illegible] 77

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before March 1 draw interest from that day, which is equal to 7 per cent. per annum.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE, 1870.

MACY. SPRING STRAW GOODS, MACY
MACY. SPRING STYLES PARASOLS, MACY
MACY. Now open at popular prices. MACY
MACY. R. H. MACY, MACY
14th-st. and 6th-av.

R. H. MACY.
MACY. THREAD AND LLAMA LACE MACY.
MACY. SHAWLS AT ONE-HALF THE MACY.
MACY. COST OF IMPORTATION. MACY.
MACY. WOVEN EDGE COLORED VEL- MACY.
MACY. VET RIBBONS AT ONE-HALF MACY.
MACY. THE COST OF IMPORTATION. MACY.
MACY. 14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV. MACY.

MACY. House-keeping Goods, Housefurnishing Goods, Ribbons and Millinery Goods, Hosiery and Gloves, &c., Laces and Embroideries, Small Wares and Trimmings, Toys and Fancy Goods, Books and Stationery, At Popular Prices. 14th-st. and 6th-av., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of [illegible] MORGAN is hereby dissolved [illegible] M. C. MORGAN will sign for and settle all outstanding business. [illegible] MORGAN, M. C. MORGAN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between CONRAD BOLLER and BERNHARD ROBERT, Jr., under the firm name of BOLLER & ROBERT, is this day dissolved. CONRAD BOLLER alone will sign in liquidation. The business will be continued under the firm name and style of CONRAD BOLLER, at No. [illegible] New-York, Feb. 21, 1870.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of BARKER & THRALL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] GEORGE BARKER. BENJ. F. THRALL. Dated New-York, Feb. [illegible], 1870.

No. 24 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1870. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of JAMES & ENTZ, for the purpose of buying and selling stocks, bonds, gold, Government and [illegible] GEO. JAMES, formerly of James, Kirtland & Co. F. S. ENTZ, member New-York Stock Exchange.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of VANDERHOOF & BENSON, was by mutual consent, dissolved this day, 19th of February, 1870. Each party will continue business on his own account.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by [illegible] A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postal currency. Address DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or otherwise; young, middle-aged, or even old men permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful to find the right place. DR. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION, for the Relief and Cure of the Erring and Unfortunate, on Principles of Christian Philanthropy.—Essays on the Errors of Youth and the Follies of Age, in relation to Marriage and Social Evils, with sanitary aid for the afflicted. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. F. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures [illegible] Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 4 City Hall-place.

DR. OLIN CONTINUES [illegible] No. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures the unfortunate. Boarding for patients in the [illegible] No matter who failed, state your case. Consultation free. Send three stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by DR. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by DR. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that DR. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING. FISHER & BIRD, NOS. 97 TO 103 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, [illegible] East [illegible]-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $150. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. [illegible]

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12th-st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, &c., suitable for making marine engines, as well as tools for all kinds of machine work.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS. All kinds of cast and wrought iron work for buildings. Counting house and warerooms NOS. 139 AND 143 CENTRE-ST.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Cities, Wednesday, Feb. 28, noon.
Parisian, Saturday, Feb. 24, 4 P. M.
Cuba, Wednesday, Feb. 28, noon.
Olympus, Saturday, Mar. 2, 4 P. M.
Algeria, Wednesday, Mar. 6, noon.
Russia, Saturday, Mar. 9, 4 P. M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Celebrated Steamers in Port:
First Cabin ..... $80 and $85
First Cabin, to Paris $90, $95
First Cabin $75
Intermediate $40
Steerage $28
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $145.
Steerage to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $27.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Depot, or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
MINNESOTA, Captain FRICK.....Feb. 28, at noon.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING.....March 2, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN.....Mar. 6, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS.....Mar. 13, at 8 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain CORNELIUS.....Mar. 20, at 8 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSTER.....Mar. 30, at 8 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage (Office No. 15 Broadway) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 69 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Direct line of Royal Mail Steamers are sailing as follows:
CITY OF CORK, via Halifax.....Tuesday, Feb. 27, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Feb. 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, Mar. 9, 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Mar. 5, 10 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 42 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 Steerage.....$35
To London.....105 To London.....40
To Paris.....115 To Paris.....45
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool.....$80 Liverpool.....$35
Glasgow.....85 Glasgow.....35
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....$15 St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....$10
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, and other ports at low rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, GREECE, Saturday, Feb. 24, at 1 P. M.
ERIN, WESTERN, Saturday, March 2, at 6 A. M.
France to Liverpool or Queenstown: Gold, $80 and $70; Steerage, $28, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 AND $175. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all accessories for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult
Medicine and attendance free.
MARCH 5—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. CODWISE.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 2, 1872, for China and Japan.
Freight for HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, March 4. All vessel facilities of steamer are made exclusive for freight.
For freight or cabin passage, or for further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

SAN DOMINGO STEAM LINE
FOR PORTO PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO.
MINGO CITY
The regular mail steamer
TYBEE,
Captain A. DEFANO,
will leave for the above ports on SATURDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock at noon precisely.
EXCURSION TICKETS for the voyage out and home, which include board in the vessel while in the ports, are sold for $125, gold.
Persons wishing to visit a milder climate during the Winter and spring months will find this a most delightful opportunity.
Good accommodations at San Domingo City can be had at Monsieur Auguste's at $2, gold, per day.
Price of passage to Porto Plata, gold.....$40
Price of passage to Samana and San Domingo, gold, 50
For freight or passage apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL,
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THELBERTAUX, Feb. 28.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 28.
MERIMACK, Capt. WEBB, April 28.
These splendid steamers call at St. Thomas, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., alternately, from Pier No. 4 North River,
COLUMBIA, Captain R. Vail Hunt, via Nassau, Feb. 29.
MISSOURI, Captain N. R. Gerner, March 7.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain E. Adam, March 14.
For freight or passage apply to
R. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, CIENAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Havana Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 9 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamer
CLEOPATRA, Capt. Phillips, Saturday, March 16.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Drake, Saturday, April 6.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & CONS., No. 22 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Captain BALLOU, THURSDAY, Feb. 29, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 10 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATHIN, SATURDAY, Feb. 24, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 24, from Pier No. 15 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 12 West-st.

VIRGO, Captain BULLEY, TUESDAY, March 1, from Pier No. 15 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 51 and 53 South-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can select the expense of a family, should leave their families with some of their services are invaluable in relieving travelers from annoyance, loss of cases and travelling expenses, such as, continental and convenient arrangements for the journey from inspection, and an liability of damage to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Contracts and travelers' vouchers and coupons, payable may always be obtained on application at the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 14 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA PORTS.
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THEIR
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS
MERCHANTS,
CAPT. WM. CROWELL,
AND
CITY OF TALLAHASSEE,
Capt. Wm. Lewis,
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 3 P. M.
Affording the shortest and most direct route to Mobile.
Passenger accommodations are unsurpassed, and the table will be supplied with the best the markets afford.
Passage, including meals and berth, $40 gold.
Through freight and bills of lading given for all points in Alabama and Mississippi, by the ALABAMA RIVERS RAILROAD LINE.
For freight or passage apply to
D. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 14 Wall-st.
MOBILE AGENT, A. D. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Captain R. VAIL HUNT, Feb. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
R. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

TARRYTOWN, WHITEHALL AND NORTH RIVER LINE.—Steamer COLUMBIA, Captain R. VAIL HUNT, leaves Pier No. 1 Whitehall-st. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., for Tarrytown, Irvington, Dobbs Ferry, Hastings, Yonkers, Riverdale, Fordham, Morrisania, Harlem, Hell Gate, Astoria, Flushing, Whitestone, Throgs Neck, Pelham, City Island, Port Chester, Rye, Mamaroneck, Larchmont, Pleasant Bay, Stamford, Darien, Noroton, Rowayton, Norwalk, Saugatuck, Southport, Fairfield, Bridgeport, Stratford, Milford, Stony Creek, Branford, Short Beach, Stony Brook, Port Jefferson, Mt. Sinai, Miller's Place, Setauket, Port Jefferson, Sag Harbor, Greenport, Orient, Cutchogue, Mattituck, Southold, Peconic, Jamesport, Aquebogue, Riverhead, Sayville, Patchogue, Bellport, Moriches, Quogue, Westhampton, Mastic, Shirley, Moriches, Eastport

REYNOLDS CONVICTED.

His Crime Pronounced Murder in the First Degree.

Proceedings of the Second Day of the Trial—The Evidence, Arguments, Charge and Verdict—The Death Sentence to be Pronounced to-day.

When the Court of Oyer and Terminer convened yesterday morning to proceed with the trial of JOHN REYNOLDS, there was an agreeable prospect, which the event amply justified, that the day would not be marred by the scenes of semi-disorder in the Court room which had marked the previous day. The crowd then had been so dense without the bar that no one person could move without disturbing the entire mass, and Judge INGRAHAM, determined that the dignity and decorum of his tribunal should not be again outraged, gave orders that on yesterday no more should be admitted than could be comfortably seated, and the arrangements of the officers of the Court for carrying this order into effect were so admirable that it was literally executed. As a consequence, the session was noticeable for the excellent order and quiet that prevailed. The prisoner was equally contented in the decorous silence as in the comparative uproar of the preceding day. He sat as before near his counsel, and beside him one of those singular specimens of humanity known in this county as Deputy Sheriffs. The widow and orphans of the murdered man were again in attendance, but as they sat in the rear of the room behind the prisoner, and were not called into the foreground by the proceedings, there was no dramatic grouping of the assassin and his living victims. Thus calm, unimpassioned, seeking no extraneous aid, the law sought to determine the question joined between itself and JOHN REYNOLDS.

The first witness called by Mr. HOWE was Dr. WILLIAM G. NEALIS, the physician at the Tombs, who answered affirmatively the question whether cerebral irritation might exist for a long course of years and not be detected.

Cross-examined by District-Attorney GARVIN, the witness stated that he had seen the prisoner almost every day since he was brought to the Tombs two days after the murder, and that he had made careful examination of him on at least five different occasions, each lasting about half an hour. Witness was about to state the result of his investigations when Mr. HOWE objected, but the objection being overruled, the witness gave it as his decided opinion that REYNOLDS is entirely sane; he found him rational, coherent, without delusion; REYNOLDS has no education, but nothing was apparent in his language or action that would create a suspicion that he is insane. Witness stated positively that he had been unable to discover that REYNOLDS was subject to any delusion whatever, and then said, in answer to a question of District-Attorney GARVIN, that the vast majority of the cases of insanity are marked by the presence of delusion; he had personal knowledge of about one thousand cases of insanity, and delusion of some kind marked every one of them.

REUBEN A. VANCE, M. D., was next called by the defence and answered as the previous witness the usual question as to cerebral irritation. The witness was then cross-examined by Judge GARVIN, when it immediately appeared that he, too, had made examinations of the prisoner, and like all the other physicians was entirely sure of his sanity although REYNOLDS was of weak and uncultivated intellect. The usual splitting of fine hairs then followed by which the defence sought to show that insanity may exist without being detected by science, which being admitted, counsel unwarily went further and sought to show that a man having epilepsy with loss of consciousness may be subject to impulsive insanity, but Dr. VANCE, wondering, answered the question by asking how in the world a man could have impulses when he had no consciousness. The witness then went on to describe the application of the opthalmiscope to observation of the working of the brain by which it is claimed any abnormal condition can be detected.

After the conclusion of the examination of this witness, the dramatic climax of the case was reached by the counsel for the defence placing the accused upon the witness stand to testify in his own behalf. But REYNOLDS mounted the platform, took the oath as any other witness might have done, and sat down composedly facing jury and audience. Mr. HOWE refused to ask him any questions, and accorded that privilege to Judge GARVIN. That gentleman declining, Mr. HOWE persuasively desired the jury to interrogate the prisoner, and after a pause of a few seconds Mr. CHARLES JONES, of the jury, accommodated the counsel, when the following colloquy ensued between him and the prisoner:

QUESTION—Into which place did you go first? ANSWER—I don't know.

Q.—What took you into the grocery store? A.—I don't know anything about it. I don't know that I was in there at all.

Q.—At what time did you go in? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Where did you sleep the night before? A.—I don't know where.

Q.—Where did you sleep the night before that? A.—Outside—in the street.

Q.—On the morning of the murder had you any breakfast? A.—I am not exactly sure. I know I had something to eat.

Q.—When you entered the grocery store where did you go first? A.—I don't know that I was ever in there.

Q.—You remember going into the shoemaker's? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You don't remember going in there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Don't you remember asking the shoemaker for a knife? A.—I don't remember only what I told him here, (pointing to Captain PETTY.)

Q.—Did you take a knife from the shoemaker's? A.—That I don't know.

At this point Mr. JONES desisted, and REYNOLDS went down to his seat without his nonchalance having been disturbed for a moment. His answers as to where he had slept on nights prior to the crime, seemed to create the belief that the method of his madness would have been more marvelous if his memory had been as conveniently defective on these points as on all others.

Mr. HOWE then addressed the jury in behalf of the prisoner in a speech an hour and a half in length, in which he argued generally for the insanity of the prisoner, and at one point sought to enforce his discourse by dragging REYNOLDS up beside him, but the latter had sense enough to shrink from being shown like a beast, and instantly sat down again and let his counsel to go on unaided. Mr. HOWE read liberally from the works he had established as authorities on the subject of insanity, but did not claim that his client was suffering from any particular form of mental aberration, but seemed to consider him a sort of general lunatic, combining all forms. He admitted that the crime with which he was charged was most atrocious, but he laid down his doctrine that the greater the atrocity of a crime the greater the likelihood that the criminal was insane. Reviewing the testimony, he sought to make the jury believe that the expression "I am your brother," used by the prisoner to the deceased, his stealing the knife, his clinching the knife after the killing, his resistance on the way to the Station House, his declaration at the desk that he was a thief, the discrepancies in his statements as to his birthplace, were all incontestible proofs of disordered intellect and irresponsible action.

District-Attorney GARVIN responded in a speech of great power, occupying only forty minutes in the delivery. He dwelt upon the alarming frequency of great crimes, not only in this City, but all over the Union, and insisted on the duty of juries to vindicate the law and save the community from the outlaws who threaten to subvert society. In dealing with the case, he claimed there could be no doubt of the crime committed by the prisoner. It was murder in the first degree, and the defence of insanity, he considered, had not been proven. It had not been shown from the previous history of the prisoner that he had been subject to insanity, and every particle of medical evidence introduced had gone to prove the prisoner a man entirely sane and responsible for his acts. The defence, therefore, had been driven to take refuge in the theories of speculative writers dealing with cases none of the facts of which corresponded with the facts of this case. As to the want of rational motive upon which counsel for the defence had insisted, Judge GARVIN insisted that it was present in the desire of the outcast to obtain lodging for the night, and his determination not to be ousted from the shelter into which he had intruded. But motive can be engendered in an instant, and many cases were cited to show how it had been found under circumstances entirely analogous to those of the Townsend murder. It was then insisted that all the facts upon which Mr. HOWE had dwelt as showing insanity were on the contrary conclusive proofs of sanity. There was nothing singular in the expression, "I am your brother," under the circumstances under which it was made, and the determined retention of the knife was most irrefutable evidence of sanity. The prisoner intended to escape, and attempted it; he would indeed have been insane had he left the knife behind him by which his identity could be established. As to the remark in the Station House, that he was a thief, there was nothing unusual in it, as these hardened ruffians frequently and brazenly proclaim their true character. In replying to a reflection made by Mr. HOWE upon the fact that many murderers remain in the Tombs untried, while this man is rushed into trial within twenty days after the offence, Judge GARVIN said that in all those cases the prosecution had used every effort to bring them all to a speedy conclusion, but had been defeated by the delays of the law. The case of REAL had been taken to the Court of Appeals, and in several others commissions had been issued to take testimony in behalf of the prisoners in foreign countries. The prosecuting officer could not avoid these delays, nor had they properly anything to do with the case in hand, which it was the duty of the jury to consider entirely upon its own merits. The District-Attorney concluded by an earnest appeal to the jury to save this City from the horrors impending from the idea prevalent among the criminal classes that the law is paralyzed.

Judge INGRAHAM then charged the jury, beginning by a reference to the solemnity of the duty imposed upon them; it was their duty to consider the case solely in the light of the law and the evidence, without allowing any passion, prejudice, popular clamor or other extraneous influence of any kind whatever to have any influence upon their minds, nor should any doubts as to the propriety of capital punishment deter them from finding such verdict as they should find warranted by the facts. Juries do not inflict the penalties for crimes nor Judges as they are imposed by the law itself. Judge INGRAHAM then said that the facts were exclusively for the jury to consider, except so far as it was his duty to inform them of the law which is applicable. They might have doubts in considering the case as to facts, and it was his duty to say that all reasonable doubts must be resolved in favor of the prisoner. He informed them of the several grades of homicide and the facts necessary to constitute the crime. The charge against the prisoner was murder in the first degree, which is the killing of another without justifiable or excusable cause. The determination to kill, which is an essential ingredient of the offence, can be made at the very moment of striking the blow. In this case there was no doubt as to the killing, the weapon or the person—all these facts being conceded. The defence of insanity had been made in behalf of the prisoner, and it was the duty of the Court to say that the law not only relieves the insane man from all responsibility for his acts, but will not even permit him to be tried for them. But the medical definitions of insanity are not those of the law. The legal doctrine, is that any one who knows the nature of the act he is doing and its consequences, that it is unlawful and morally wrong—is responsible. This is the well-established rule in both England and America, but Judge INGRAHAM was disposed to go further in the present case, and say that the person accused of crime should have reason enough to apply that knowledge to the acts he was committing. Sanity was always presumed by the law, and no evidence had been introduced to show that the prisoner had ever been insane or subject to diseases that induce insanity. The prisoner had showed method and caution in his conduct just anterior, at and subsequent to the homicide, and all the physicians concur in the opinion that he was sane at the time they examined him. Judge INGRAHAM remarked, in conclusion, that cases are seldom found where a man is insane at one moment and sane at all others before and after; he never knew of such a state of fact being proven but an acquittal had once followed from it. The lesser degrees of homicide were then stated, and the jury informed that if they believed the prisoner sane they could find him guilty of any one of them, and at 2:38 o'clock P. M. the case was given to the jury, who retired.

After an absence of fifty-nine minutes they returned, but it was soon found that it was merely to ask a question. Mr. NORMAN J. REEVES, the sixth juror, desired to know if they were at liberty to find a verdict of guilty of any one of the lesser degrees of homicide, to which Judge INGRAHAM answered that he had already charged to that effect. The grade of murder in the second degree happening to be specially mentioned as one which the jury might find, Mr. REEVES hastily inquired, "What's the punishment?" Judge INGRAHAM as abruptly answered, "That it was not a matter within the province of the jury, nor a matter about which they should be concerned, but I have no objection to telling you that it is imprisonment at hard labor for life." The inquisitive juror was silenced, and with his comrades retired. Again there was the wearisome waiting for the verdict, made interesting, however, by the fact that it was known that the first vote stood ten for conviction and two undecided. After a lapse of more than half an hour the jury were again heard tapping at the door, and being admitted the second of the doubters was quickly developed, Mr. CHARLES JONES, the twelfth juror, being the person needing light. He rose and asked if there had been any evidence that REYNOLDS was insane at the time he committed the crime, to which Judge INGRAHAM answered decidedly that there was no evidence whatever to show that he was ever other than sane, when Mr. JONES anxiously asked, "But is it not possible he was insane?" To which Judge INGRAHAM answered, that the question was one exclusively for the jury, and smiling perhaps at the earnestness of the inquirer, Mr. JONES hastened to declare that he was conscientious in the matter. Counsel for defence attempting to take advantage of the evident disintegration of the jury, the Court cut him short with the remark that the time for argument was past, and the jury for the third time retired to consider of their verdict.

At 4:50 P. M. another question was sent in to the Judge, but as it was answered in writing with the concurrence of the counsel for the accused, its nature was not divulged. Five minutes later, at 4:55 o'clock P. M., and two hours and forty-three minutes after they had first taken the case, the jury again entered the Court room. It was supposed that they had returned for further instructions, and their entrance therefore caused no stir or excitement. But they had agreed upon a verdict, and to the question of Mr. VANDERVOORT, the Clerk of the Court, "How say you, gentlemen of the jury, do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty of the murder of WILLIAM TOWNSEND?" the foreman answered "guilty." Still there was suspense, and the audience hung with bated breath upon lips that were to utter the other words of deep import, "of murder in the first degree, in manner and form as charged in the indictment." Then the jury was polled, and each juror, as his name was called, answered affirmatively the question: "Is the verdict just announced your verdict?" Mr. FELLOWS, the Assistant District-Attorney, then arose and moved that the Court proceed at once to impose upon the prisoner the sentence of the law that follows the verdict just rendered. The audience awoke to the possibility of a sensation in the pronouncing of the death penalty, but were disappointed. Mr. HOWE arose, and saying that he had then discharged his duty to his unfortunate client to the best of his ability so far as that tribunal was concerned, asked that judgment be suspended until he could resolve in his own mind what further steps it would be proper or possible for him to take. As he only asked for a few hours, the Court granted his request and ordered the condemned man to be remanded until this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

The outer door was then fastened to detain the audience, and REYNOLDS, having been securely manacled, was taken from the Court room by a posse of Deputy Sheriffs. To the last moment he betrayed no agitation whatever. He looked unflinchingly upon the jury as they gave the verdict that consigned him to an ignominious death, even without the twitching of an eyelid. He took no interest in the placing of the gyves upon his wrists and did not indicate that he understood their deep significance. When this operation was at last completed—and the Sheriffs were clumsy and protracted—he rose at their bidding and firmly, almost defiantly, walked from the Court where he had been tried and convicted. When it was certain that he was so far on his way to the Tombs that he was beyond reach of the curious crowd, the doors were opened and the multitude poured out. Some rushed wildly down the stairs and out the north door anxious to obtain a glimpse of the felon the law had reserved for a halter, but they were disappointed. Before any of them could reach him to annoy or provoke, JOHN REYNOLDS had disappeared behind the sheltering walls of the Tombs.

Railroad Accident near New-Rochelle.

A serious railroad accident occurred near the station at New-Rochelle, on Monday afternoon, which is likely to result in the loss of two lives. Mr. and Mrs. O'ROURKE, who live in the building known as Chatsworth Station, situated about two miles east of New-Rochelle, while under the influence of liquor, proceeded to walk along the railroad on the way home from the village. Mrs. O'ROURKE was on the west side or down track, when the Norwalk special train came in sight on the same track, city bound, but she failed to notice it or pay any attention to its approach. Mr. O'ROURKE observing her danger sprang forward to rescue her, but his movements were so unsteady that he failed in his efforts to save her, while he endangered his own life, for the locomotive dashed between them and struck both. One was knocked to the right and the other to the left. Mr. O'ROURKE received a compound fracture of the jaws, and one of the law joints was dislocated, so that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. Mrs. O'ROURKE had both of her legs broken, and Drs. MOULTON and PERON, who attended them, believes that she is also badly injured internally, and that her chances of recovery are by no means encouraging. After their wounds were temporarily dressed they were conveyed home on board the same train as it returned from the city. It was understood yesterday afternoon that they were both still alive.

Coöperative Building Association of the United Cabinet Makers.

The Coöperative Building Association of the United Cabinet Makers, of this City, is an association formed for the purpose of providing its members with building lots, and enabling them to get houses of their own. It has taken out a charter and bought sixty-five acres of land in Astoria, L. I., which have been laid out in streets containing 774 building lots, 25x100 feet each. The members of the Association to the number of about 400, are paying for their lots at $250 each by weekly installments of $1 for each lot from the day of the organization of the Association (Dec. 7, 1868.) The shares of the Association thus organized having been taken, a second section of it has formed, taking out also a charter and electing the same officers as Section I., viz.: JACOB SCHENEY, President; ANDREW ALBRECHT, Vice-President; GERHARD SCHNEIDER, Treasurer; J. SIMON, Secretary. Section II. of the Association has also bought a tract of land adjoining section I. and has it laid out in streets containing 1,577 building lots, 25x100 feet each. The members of this section, to the number of about 800, are paying for their lots, at $300 each, also in weekly installments of $1 for each lot from the day of the organization of the section, Aug. 8, 1869. About 100 lots of this section have not yet been taken. The lots of section I. were distributed among the members by lot yesterday, each member that had several shares getting adjoining lots. The drawing was done at Columbian Hall, Nos. 261 and 263 Grand-street, under the supervision of the officers of the Association and a Committee of five, and took nearly all day, the hall being crowded with the members of the Association. The building of houses on the lots distributed will commence in the Spring, and it is expected that a considerable number of houses will be erected this year. The distribution of the building lots of section II. will come off on December 28, next, also by drawing lots. The Association, although started by cabinetmakers, is composed of workmen of different grades, nearly all the members being Germans.

COUNT VON BELLOW.

Interesting Additional Particulars Concerning His Case—The Duped Wife Vows Eternal Fealty.

Since the arrest of "Count OTTO VON BELLOW at New-Providence, on Monday, and the brief exposé of his financial and amorous escapades published in the papers, additional revelations have been vouchsafed by many of the duped parties, including members of the young lady's family and the pastor of the church of which she is a member, which, if verified on the trial, will prove him to be an adroit and accomplished adventurer. The young lady's name is MARY E. CONKEY, and at the time of the "Count's" advent to Elizabeth, last Summer, she resided with her widowed mother on a very "handsome property" in Elizabeth. He had been but a short time in the country prior to his arrival in Elizabeth, although he speaks the English language fluently, besides being a person of pleasing address and winning manners. After domiciling himself in that city, he became a member of the Broad-street Baptist Church, of which Rev. Dr. MILLER is pastor. Miss MARY E. CONKEY was also a member of the same Church and a contralto singer in the choir, in receipt of a yearly stipend. Her mother at this time was worth about $40,000, and after a time spent in wooing the fair Miss CONKEY, an engagement being effected, the complacent "Count" took up his residence with her family, and the marriage shortly afterwards ensued. The mother was indirectly dissatisfied with the match, as likewise her pastor, Dr. MILLER, but the daughter's eagerness to become a Countess was implacable, and the matrimonial bond was duly sealed. Soon after he induced Mrs. CONKEY to sell her property on Jefferson-street, Elizabeth, and purchase a villa at Westfield. Here, as alleged, he represented himself a doctor of good standing in Brooklyn, and, to give plausibility to his pretensions, several of his associates visited him there ostensibly to seek medical advice. Besides being a disciple of Esculapius he introduced himself as an agent of the firm of SPAULDING & HALLECK, Wall-street brokers, and thus succeeded in obtaining money from the following for speculative purposes: WILLIAM BURSHAMS, $2,800; OSCAR MARSH, $150; CHARLES CONKEY, (brother to the young lady,) $2,000; Mrs. CONKEY, (mother to the young lady,) $2,500, besides several smaller sums from various others. CHARLES MARSH, a friend of the CONKEY family, also loaned him $1,800 to defray the expenses of his nuptials. When his creditors found no returns forthcoming for their investments they commenced to doubt the financial integrity of the gentlemanly OTTO, and on watching his movements, discovered, as alleged, that his operations were confined to the New-York gambling houses, and not Wall-street. Indignant at being thus victimized, they sought redress by procuring his arrest and incarceration on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. Despite all these accusations and the maledictions of his victims, the young wife is unswerving in her affection, and still affirms that his character is sans reproach, and their mutual love unabated. Yesterday morning she visited him in his cell, where she remained with him for nearly an hour, and at her departure told Mrs. WARD, the Jail Warden's wife, that she was prepared to share his fate, even if the poorhouse were the stern alternative. According to the statement of a prominent clergyman in Elizabeth, the Count presented a letter of introduction to Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, of that city, from a prominent clergyman in Europe. The letter was nicely sealed, and, as the "Count" thought, contained a favorable recommendation, but it seems that while it came from a distinguished minister, it was written by him without his knowledge of the Count while incarcerated in a prison in Europe, of which the aforesaid clergyman was chaplain. Dr. NEWMAN has the letter in his possession, but until a few days ago was not aware that the "Count" and the alleged ex-European culprit were identical. Dr. MILLER stated that at the time of his marriage he actually attested that his mother was a cousin of Count VON BISMARCK. Last evening it was discovered that a man named J. J. COYLE, a hatter of Elizabeth was another creditor to the amount of $100, and that at the time of his arrest he was negotiating a loan with a Wall-street broker named E. V. DENNOCK. He will be arraigned before the Court of Special Sessions on Monday, when all the witnesses are expected to be present.

Reception of the Thirteenth Regiment.

The full-dress reception and promenade of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N., was held on Monday evening in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Members of the regular army, the militia and the navy were present to do honor to the occasion, in addition to the members of the gallant corps, with a brilliant assemblage of the beauty and the fashion of the City of Churches. The following guests, among others, were present: Governor HOFFMAN and staff, Generals SHERMAN and MCDOWELL, with their respective staffs, General WOODWARD and staff, General DAKIN and staff, General MESEROLE and staff, Colonel DENNYSON and staff, of the Fourteenth Regiment, Colonel ROCKAFELLAR, of the Seventy-first Regiment, and a host of others.

The interior of the Academy was transformed into a perfect bower of flowers and flags. From the dome hung a huge festoon of bright flags and streamers gracefully interwoven, while from the center of the hall, directly over the stage, was suspended the new regimental coat of arms. At the back of the stage was a camp scene, with stacks of arms in the foreground, with two formidable mountain howitzers. The stage boxes were tastefully trimmed with garlands of flowers, and within the boxes were various pieces of statuary, which were illumined by calcium lights, which enhanced the picturesque effect. On the right and left of the stage were handsomely-mounted pictures of Generals JORDAN and DAKIN. When to this is added the assemblage of varied and gorgeous military uniforms, and the rich display of feminine toilettes, it need hardly be said that the *tout ensemble* was of the most magnificent description.

The arrangements of the Committee were of the most perfect description, and the gallant Colonel of the Thirteenth has every reason to be proud of this most successful of all previous reunions of the corps.

A Greenpoint Stabbing Affray.

On Monday evening three friends, two of whom were named BLACKERT and ALLEN, working in the same factory and living in the same neighborhood, entered the liquor store of P. FENELON, on the corner of Eagle-street and Union-avenue, Greenpoint. They drank several times. A dispute arising between BLACKERT and ALLEN ended in a fight, in the course of which BLAKERT was stabbed in several places. BLACKERT was taken to his residence in Eagle-street. He stated to Captain RHODES, of the Forty-seventh Precinct, yesterday, that he did not wish any mention made of the occurrence; but notwithstanding, steps were taken to arrest the supposed prominent actors. Both parties have heretofore borne excellent characters, as stated by their employers, CHURCH & Co. The wounded man was married about a year ago.

Aid for the Townsend Family.

The following additional contributions for the family of the murdered man TOWNSEND have been received at this office:

W. C. H.	$2 00	Previously	$440 28
Mrs. A. M.	3 00		
Cash	10 00	Total	$455 28

Verdict in the Case of Mary Cassidy.

The following verdict has been returned by the jury with reference to the circumstance attending the death of Mrs. CASSIDY:

"That the deceased, MARY CASSIDY, came to her death on the 17th day of February, 1870, at the Dispensary on Flatbush-avenue, in this city, while under medical treatment, from organic disease of the heart, and from no other cause."

The verdict having been received, one of the jury stated that the jury wished it understood that they fully exonerated the husband of the deceased.

Horrible Tragedy in Massachusetts—A Man Shoots his Brother and then Kills Himself.

From the Fall River (Mass.) News, Feb. 21.

The tenement house in the rear of Mr. MCKEVITT's, No. 16 Fifth-street, was the scene last night of a shocking murder and suicide. The parties concerned in this sad tragedy were WILLIAM and THOMAS BOOTH, brothers, who occupied adjacent tenements. WILLIAM, the elder brother, was about 38 years of age, and was a widower with one child, a lad about 13 years of age. He occupied the tenement in the west end of the house, on the first floor, and his aged mother kept house for him. THOMAS, with his wife and two children, occupied the tenement in the east end, same floor. He was about 30 years of age.

Last night, a little before 10 o'clock, two of the Night Watch, Officers HALL and BRENNAN, found WILLIAM BOOTH on Ferry-street, in a state of intoxication, and took him to his house. His mother had retired to bed, and soon after entering the house WILLIAM began a conversation with her about what would become of them if he should die. She spoke kindly to him, but he finally became exasperated at some remark she made, and going into her bedroom struck her several severe blows. She screamed for assistance, when her son THOMAS rushed in, and catching hold of WILLIAM compelled him to desist. His mother in the meantime got up and went into THOMAS' tenement. THOMAS followed, and closed the door. WILLIAM then took down his rifle, loaded it, and proceeded to the door of THOMAS' tenement, with a request to be admitted. THOMAS opened the door a little way to admit him, when he raised his rifle and fired. The shot passed through one of the panels of the door and lodged in THOMAS's neck. The blood spurted instantly in copious streams from the wounds of the unfortunate man, who began to stagger and fall. His wife sprang forward and caught him in her arms, and fixing his dying gaze upon her he almost immediately expired.

WILLIAM, on looking into the room and seeing his brother weltering in his blood, went up into the attic and procuring a bottle of corrosive sublimate (which had been kept on hand for killing vermin,) he swallowed the poison. He then came down stairs, entered his own tenement, fell once or twice, and finally threw himself on his bed, moaning and groaning, and calling to his brother: "O, come and speak to me before I die!" The wretched man lay in this condition until about 4 o'clock this morning, when he died also.

Dr. HARTLEY was called to THOMAS, but before any physician could arrive the unfortunate man was beyond the reach of any earthly aid. Both parties were Englishmen. WILLIAM was a spinner in the Robeson Mill, and THOMAS was a second hand in the mule room of the new Union. The latter is said to have been a very likely, sober, industrious and worthy man. The two children which he leaves are a boy about 4 years of age and a babe of 13 months.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The annual election for officers and managers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company was held yesterday morning at the Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, and resulted as follows: President, SAMUEL SLOAN; Treasurer, Andrew J. Odell; Secretary, Charles E. Carryl; Managers, William E. Dodge, Moses Taylor, George Bulkley, John I. Blair, Rufus R. Graves, Simeon B. Chittenden, George Bliss, John Brisbin, Percy R. Pyne, William Walter Phelps, Joseph H. Scranton, Denning Duer, James Blair, Wilson G. Hunt.

The Dexter Club held their second sociable on Monday evening, at the residence of the President, Mr. F. S. ROBERTS, in West Twenty-third street. The display of costumes was very attractive, and the ladies and gentlemen, who were fortunate enough to be present, enjoyed themselves highly. The reunions of the Dexter Club are among the most *recherché* of the social events of the season.

The third in the series of monthly receptions given by the New-York Skating Association, took place at Plimpton Building last evening. The entertainment proved to be a very enjoyable one. Messrs. P. KYROCH, A. VAN LEAR, W. H. MCCLURE, N. G. LANE, C. D. SMITH and J. L. PLIMPTON are among the officers of the Association.

Hon. HOOPER C. VAN VOORST delivered a lecture on "Benjamin Franklin" at the New-York Port Society's Church, corner of Catharine and Madison streets, last evening. There was a good attendance. The lecturer related numerous entertaining incidents in the life of the great philosopher and printer.

The Operative Plasterers' Society met last night at Demilt Hall. A motion to reduce wages was laid on the table by a large vote. Assemblyman HENNESSY, who is also a member of the Plasterers' Society, made his appearance during the evening to greet his old fellow-members. He addressed the meeting afterwards, urging the men to resist the bosses at all hazards, and to stick by the eight-hour system, stating that he was aiding the cause at Albany with all his might.

At a meeting of the Defrauded Soldiers' Association, held last night at No. 112 Bowery, a resolution was passed indorsing the Pension bill introduced into Congress by General BUTLER, and urging on Congress the necessity of immediate action thereon. Mr. G. S. MCWATTERS was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Association, as a mark of respect for his long-continued and effective services in the cause of justice to the discharged soldiers of the late war, and their widows and orphans.

Mr. D. B. EATON, who was assaulted by unknown parties near his residence on the 11th inst., still continues to improve. The wounds received are of a painful nature, and time is required to restore him to perfect health. There is, however, now no reason to fear any dangerous results and his physicians express the opinion that when once restored he will suffer no ill effects from the injuries inflicted.

The Committee of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, on the subject of the Insane Asylum to be erected on Ward's Island, met yesterday morning, in the Society Library, to examine the plans submitted by the different architects. The plans submitted were by Messrs. Totten, Pfeiffer, O'Neil, Thompson, and Burke. No decision was made. The committee, after examining the plans, went on a visit to Ward's Island.

The regular weekly meeting of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute was held yesterday. The meeting was one of unusual interest. Letters on different subjects were received and read. Mr. CURTIS read an interesting paper on "Cheese Factories;" Mr. HUTCHINSON had something to say about the "Patrons of Husbandry;" Mr. STEVENS told some agricultural facts about South America. A full report of the meeting will be found in the WEEKLY TIMES, ready to-morrow morning.

The Continental Guard gave their annual ball last evening, as usual, at Irving Hall. The affair was well attended by a select assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, and the members of the Guard revived the memories of WASHINGTON by their continental uniforms. Festivities were kept up to a late hour. Captain LANSING was in his glory.

The ladies of the Swedenborgian Church, in Thirty-fifth-street, give a promenade concert and fair this afternoon and evening, at the Everett Rooms, in Thirty-fourth-street, corner of Sixth-avenue. The music will be furnished by THEODORE THOMAS' orchestra, and the ladies have provided an attractive display of useful and fancy articles for their tables.

The officers and members of Company B, of the Twelfth Regiment, entertained their friends last evening at the Armory, when the annual ball of that command came off with great success. The rooms were handsomely decorated, and the festivities were participated in by a large and fashionable gathering. The new uniforms of the members made them appear to great advantage.

At a late hour last night an altercation occurred between ALFRED ANDERSON and a man only known by the name of SAM, both colored. The dispute was about a woman at No. 286 Mott-street, and ANDERSON was dangerously stabbed in the left arm and back with a butcher's knife in the hands of his assailant, who escaped arrest.

PATRICK HORIGAN was arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday on a charge of forcing a panel in the door of HENRY J. CONNELLY's liquor store, No. 222 West-street, and packing up $20 worth of liquors for removal. As the officer making the arrest found the prisoner in the premises the Magistrate held him for trial.

At the Young Men's Christian Association's Hall, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the fifth organ recital by SAMUEL P. WARREN, organist of Grace Church, will take place. He will be assisted by Mr. W. H. BECKET, baritone.

An unknown man was discovered yesterday morning struggling in the North River, near Twentieth-street. He was promptly rescued, though in so exhausted a condition that death ensued before he reached the Eighth-avenue Police Station. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, and sent the body to the Morgue.

Two unknown men on Monday evening entered the grocery of WILLIAM CLARKE & HENRY BODE, at No. 330 West Thirtieth-street, and each asked for a few cents worth of crackers. While getting the articles asked for, the grocers were attacked with clubs by the strangers, and seriously beaten about the head. The scoundrels then fled, raising an alarm of fire as they ran.

Patrolman DODGE, of the Harbor Police, yesterday morning, found, at the foot of Broome-street, East River, a rowboat, containing one barrel and five bags sugar, amounting to 600 pounds, a pair of rubber shoes and a crowbar. All these articles were sent to the Property Clerk.

A tin cornice was being hoisted yesterday on the roof of St. Thomas' Church, in Fifth-avenue and Fifty-third-street, when the rope broke, and the cornice struck HENRY ROBINSON, killing him instantly, and fracturing the skull of JAMES MILLER. ANDREW FRENCH and JAMES TASH are slightly injured.

A public meeting of the New-York State Eclectic Medical Association will be held at Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, this evening at 7:30 P. M. There will be addresses by the President, MATTHEW HALE SMITH, and others. The ladies are invited.

A fire occurred yesterday in A. & J. KAIGEN's hair factory, No. 509 West Forty-fourth street. Damage $200.

BROOKLYN.

Miss COOPER, an elderly maiden lady, residing with her brother, Dr. COOPER, on Stuyvesant-avenue, was burned to death Monday evening under the following circumstances: She had been an invalid for some years, and had an attendant almost constantly with her. Monday evening, during the temporary absence of the servant, a spark blew from the grate on to Miss COOPER's dress, igniting it. In a moment she was enveloped in flames, and, before assistance could be rendered, was so severely burned that death resulted at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. An inquest will be held.

LONG ISLAND.

The Bouron farm of Whitestone has been purchased by Messrs. J. J. LOCKE, CONRAD POPPENHUSEN, E. B. HINSDALE and HENRY HURD, together with an additional tract adjoining, for $88,000. It is proposed by the purchasers to lay it out into streets and drives, build parks and artificial lakes, and make it the most desirable place of residence within thirty minutes of New-York.

A team of horses belonging to J. HELDUCK, of Good Ground, while standing at the depot on Monday, were frightened by the locomotive, and ran away, throwing the wagon against a fence and upsetting it. Miss FOURNEY, who was seated in the wagon, was thrown out, but not much injured.

The following are the newly-installed officers of Aquaa Lodge, No. 907, I. O. of G. T., Flushing: I. F. T. Whiting, W. C. T.; Owen Tewksbury, W. V. T.; George H. Smith, S.; Richard Jarvis, F. S.; William Webb, T.; Alexander Skelton, M.; Thomas Roe, I. G.; Jacob Decker, O. G.; John Fisher, C.; L. M. Chechler, A. S.; Wm. Cornell, D. M.; James A. Smith, R. S.; George L. Knapp, L. S.; George H. Smith, L. D.

Pacific Lodge, Odd Fellows, Flushing, gave a reception to the officers of the Grand Lodge of the State on Monday evening. The following officers of the Grand Lodge were present: Nicholas Pettit, G. M.; E. S. Rolphs, G. W.; Charles Clark, G. S.; Jacob Russell, G. T.; Dr. C. A. Marvin, G. R.; T. Macdonald, G. H.; Edward Hamilton, P. G. P. After a number of eloquent addresses in the Town Hall the officers of the Grand Lodge, together with invited guests from Astoria and Hempstead Lodges, adjourned to the supper room, where an elegant collation was provided by the members of Pacific Lodge.

Hon. JOHN R. REED, County Judge of Suffolk County, has ordered Court during the present year and 1871 as follows: County Court, third Monday in March and second Monday in September; Court of Sessions, third Monday in March and second Monday of each succeeding month.

While the barkeeper of the Suffolk Hotel at Riverhead was engaged in a scuffle a few days since, he was run over by an express wagon, the wheels passing over his back, and, it is feared, permanently injuring him.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A barn belonging to Mr. MARSHALL, near the old toll gate, at New-Rochelle, was set on fire by some incendiary on Monday night, and before the flames could be extinguished the building, with a quantity of hay and farming implements, were consumed. The cattle were fortunately saved. It is believed that a majority of the barns burned are set on fire by hands, sometimes accidentally, while lighting their pipes or smoking in the hay lofts, and frequently on purpose, because they are not furnished with the kind of food and lodgings to suit them.

The sale of lands for arrears of taxes in Westchester County will be commenced by the County Treasurer, at the Court House, White Plains, at 10 o'clock this forenoon. Those who have failed to step up to the Captain's office, had better be on hand in good time this morning and save their property.

HENRY CLARK, formerly a Hudson River Railroad engineer, has been arrested at Tarrytown on a charge of forging two checks, one for $80 and the other for $95. The forged names are ABRAHAM DE REVERE and HENRY VAN TASSELL. CLARK has been sent to White Plains Jail.

NEW-JERSEY.

Petitions for the repeal of the Boulevard act circulated through Hudson City yesterday were numerously signed. A mass meeting of the citizens opposed to the act has been called for Saturday evening next.

The people of New-Brunswick have recently, at a public meeting, recommended the issuing of $75,000 ten-year, seven per cent. bonds to liquidate the floating debt of the city, and have expressed themselves as opposed to the creation of any debt exceeding $10,000 by the city authorities, unless with the consent of a majority of the taxpayers. Application will be made to the Legislature for the appointment of three Commissioners who are to be intrusted with authority to adopt a system of sewerage, and to issue improvement certificates to the amount of $60,000 for the construction of sewers.

In the Elizabeth Common Council resolutions have been introduced ordering the removal of fences erected on Railroad-avenue by the New-Jersey Railroad Company, to prevent its use as a public highway. Some time ago the Common Council passed an ordinance to grade the street, but the Company claimed it as their private property, and appealed to the Courts to decide as to its ownership. While the case was pending the Company, if all accounts are true, have from time to time run freight cars across the street, erected fences, and thrown other obstructions in the way of public travel. The people are much excited, and talk of moving on the enemy's works.

Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in BROWN's furnishing store on Broad-street, Newark, which destroyed property to the amount of about $1,000. WARD's clothing store in the same building sustained a slight damage by water.

Four cars loaded with hay were burned upon the New-Jersey Railroad track yesterday at the Hackensack Meadows. The fire had originated from a spark from a passing locomotive.

The Hudson County Boulevard Commissioners have issued a paper stating that the erection of a boulevard under the present act will cost but $3,000,000, and not $6,000,000 as alleged.

Justice WHITE, of Hoboken, yesterday held ALONZO DAVIS and CHARLES SCRANTON to bail on a charge of having abstracted from the barge *Alsace*, of which they had charge, three tons of coal.

Some malicious boys blockaded the railroad track running at the foot of Union Hill, on Sunday last, with a handcart and stones. A cattle train came into collision with the obstruction yesterday and was thrown off the track. Several of the cars were much damaged and a man is reported to have been killed by the concussion.

LOUISA TAYLOR was yesterday committed to the County Jail by Justice LODER, of Hudson City, in default of $1,000 bail, on a charge of bigamy. She lived with her first husband for fourteen days after marriage.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—American securities and stocks opened quiet. The following table shows the course of the market for the day:

	11 A. M.	1 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
Consols for money	92⅜	...	92⅜
Consols for account	92⅝	...	92⅜
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	88⅞	88⅞	88¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1865 (old)	88⅜	88⅜	88¼
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	87¾	87⅝	87⅝
U. S. 10-40s	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
Ill. Cent. Railroad Shares	111½	111½	111½
Erie Railroad Shares	22¼	22¾	22
Atl. and Gt. West'n Shares	30	29¾	30

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 73f. 72c., and closed active at 73f. 67c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 22.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 94@94⅛ for the issue of 1862, and closed firm at 94⅛@94.

LONDON, Feb. 22—4:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 11½d.@1s. 10d. ₩ gallon. Linseed Oil, £32 5s. ₩ ton—a decline of 5s. since 1:30 P. M.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22—4:30 P. M.—COTTON opened and closed firm; Middling Uplands opened at 11½d.@11⅝d., and closed at 11½d.@11⅝d.; Middling Orleans opened and closed at 11⅝d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken for speculation and export. Pork dull. Bacon, 58s. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland, cut. Cheese, 73s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

BREADSTUFFS—The market, at 1:30 P. M., was quiet. Peas nominal. Corn, 28s. 6d. ₩ quarter for European. Red Winter, 8s. 6d. ₩ cental. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the last three days have been 7,500 quarters, of which 1,000 are American.

HAVRE, Feb. 22.—Cotton opened quiet both on the spot and afloat, and closed with a declining tendency and quiet; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 136f. ₩ cwt. Low Middling, afloat, 137½f.

BREMEN, Feb. 22.—Petroleum yesterday closed flat at 7 thalers, and closed flat also to-day.

HAMBURG, Feb. 22.—Petroleum yesterday closed flat at 15 marc bancos 8 schilling. The market to-day was flat.

ANTWERP, Feb. 22.—Petroleum opened firm at 60½ francs for Standard White, and closed firm at 60½ francs.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—TOBACCO unchanged. FLOUR quiet; no shipping facilities. WHEAT heavy; No. 2 Spring 83½c.@85c.; No. 1 Spring, 88c.; No. 2 Red Fall, 95c.@98c.; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 05; choice, $1 12@$1 20. CORN heavy; Mixed in sacks, 68c.@70c.; Yellow, 72c.; White, 73c.@75c. OATS dull at 46c.@48c. in bulk, 50c. sacked. BARLEY quiet; Prime Fall, $1 20. RYE—nothing doing. WHISKY quiet at 92½c.@93c. PORK, $27 12½@$27 25. Dry-salted MEATS dull; Shoulders, 10½c.@10¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14½c.@14¾c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c. BACON—Jobbing sales at 13½c. for Shoulders; 16¼c. for loose Clear Sides, 16¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 16¾c.@17c. for Clear Sides. LARD nominal. CATTLE active at $4@$6 for fair to good; $6 25@$6 75 for prime to choice; $6 75@$7 for Extra. Live HOGS quiet at $8 @$9 50 for medium to heavy. RECEIPTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 4,200 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 22.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 2 Red, $1 06; No. 1 Red, $1 08. CORN steady; Mixed 68c.@70c.; White or Yellow, 74c. OATS, 52c.@55c. RYE, 95c.@96c. BARLEY dull at $1 05 for Spring, $1 10@$1 15 for Fall. COTTON dull; Middling, 23½c. TOBACCO in good demand; sales, 88 hhds at $6 90@$20 25. WHISKY firm at 94c. and in good demand. Mess PORK firm and quiet; $28 is offered; $27 50 asked. Bulk MEATS in good demand; 300,000 lbs. sold at 10¾c. for Shoulders, 13¾c.@14c. for Clear Rib Sides, 14⅛c.@14¼c. for Clear Sides. Bulk HAMS held at 13½c. BACON firmer with a better demand; sales of Shoulders at 12¾c.@13c. Clear Rib Sides, 15c.; Clear Sides, 17c. Sugar-cured HAMS steady at 18c.@19c. LARD firm; Steam, 14½c. Kettle dull at 15½c. EXCHANGE dull and unchanged.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 22.—Beef CATTLE—Receipts 887 head; supply light, and prices opened with considerable spirit. Sales of Extra at $13 50@$13 75; First Quality, $11 50@$13 25; Second Quality, $10 50@$11 25; Third Quality, $9 50@$10 25. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts 2,931 head; there was a decided improvement in the market, and prices advanced ½c. for good lots. Sales in lots at $2 50@$4 50 each; Extra, $5 @$6 50.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 22.—COTTON dull; Middling, 23½c. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $5. WHEAT quiet at $1 05@$1 15. CORN, 80c. OATS, 52c. RYE, 95c., all sacked. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $27 50. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16⅛c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. LARD—Tierce, 16c. HAMS, 18½c.@19c. for Sugar-cured. WHISKY—Raw, 92c.@93c. TOBACCO unchanged; sales 193 hhds.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—COTTON steady, with a fair demand; Middling, 23⅞c.@24c.; net receipts, 3,444 bales; coastwise, 207 bales; gross, 3,886 bales. Exports—to Liverpool, 1,622 bales; to Cronstadt, 69 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 243,755 bales; freights—to Liverpool, per sail, ⅝d.; per steam, 1½d.; to New-York, per steam, ¾c.; to Havre, per sail, 1c. The Spokes are closed.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 22.—COTTON in fair demand; Middling, 22c.@22½c.; receipts, 1,898 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 87,711 bales. FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per sail, ⅞d.; per steam, via New-York, 9-16d.; to New-York, per steam, ¾c.; to Havre, per sail, ⅞c. EXCHANGE—On London, 60 days, 116½; on Paris, 491½.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 22.—COTTON dull; Middling, 22⅝c.; receipts, 1,567 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 71,262 bales; freights—to Liverpool, per sail, 7-16d.; per steam, ⅝d.; to New-York, per sail, ⅜c.; per steam, 1c.; to Havre, per sail, 1⅛c. EXCHANGE—On London, 60 days, 117½@118; on Paris, 493.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—FLOUR firmer at $5 50@$6 12½@$6 25. CORN, $1 10@$1 15. OATS, 65c.@70c. HAY—New-York, $30; Western, $27. SUGAR scarce; Prime, 12c. Other articles unchanged. GOLD, 119½. Sterling EXCHANGE, 129½. New-York Sight EXCHANGE, par.

TOLEDO, Feb. 22.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT firmer; regular White Michigan, $1 10; Amber Michigan, $1 04½; No. 1 Red, $1 04; CORN firmer; No. 1 Old, 80c.; New, 69½c.; Yellow, 75c. OATS quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—5,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bushels Corn.

GALVESTON, Feb. 22.—COTTON very dull and unsettled, and accurate quotations cannot be given; good Ordinary, 18½c.@19c.; receipts, 552 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 891 bales; coastwise, 11 bales; sales, 1000 bales; stock, 44,839 bales.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 22.—COTTON—Nothing doing; receipts, 681 bales; exports, 385 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN, 80c.@85c. OATS, 67c.@70c. LARD, 16½c.@16c. PORK, $28. BACON nominal. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11½c.; Sides, 15¼c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 22.—Spirits of TURPENTINE quiet at 45½c.@46c. ROSIN firm at $1 70 for Strained. Crude TURPENTINE weak and lower at $1 65 @$2 85. TAR unchanged. COTTON dull at 22c.@22½c.

DETROIT, Feb. 22.—WHEAT firm; Extra White State, $1 23; No. 1 White State, $1 16@$1 16½; Amber, $1 05. CORN heavy; New, 68c. OATS, 47c. BARLEY advancing; sales at $1 60 ₩ cental. Dressed HOGS, $10 50@$11.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 22.—WHEAT dull; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 12; No. 2 held at $1 05; Rejected, 95c. CORN nominal. OATS declining; No. 1 State, 47c. RYE nominal. BARLEY nominal.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 22.—COTTON quiet and weak; receipts, 781 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,000 bales; sales 125 bales; stock, 3,167 bales; Low Middling, 22c.@22½c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 22.—Very little was done in COTTON, but prices were firmer; sales 167 bales; receipts, 128 bales; Middling, 22c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 22.—COTTON dull and prices nominal; nothing doing; receipts, 733 bales; sales, none; stock, 20,300 bales.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—WHEAT, RYE, CORN and BARLEY—Nothing doing. OATS unchanged; small sales at Susquehanna depot at 59c.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—COTTON—All dealers closed and nothing doing; receipts, 735 bales; stock, 9,000 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT very quiet at $1 60@$1 65. LEGAL TENDERS, 88.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 22—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	S. W.	Cloudy	22
Halifax	S. W.	Cloudy	30
Portland	S. W.	Clear	5
Boston	S. W.	Clear	13
New-York	W.	Clear	13
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	17
Wilmington, Del.	S. W.	Clear	15
Washington	W.	Clear	16
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	15
Richmond	N.	Clear	15
Charleston	N. W.	Clear	28
Augusta, Ga.	—	Hazy	30
Oswego	—	Snowing	10
Buffalo	N. W.	Clear	8
Pittsburg	S.	Clear	20
Chicago	S. E.	Clear	20
Louisville	E.	Clear	20
Mobile	E.	Cloudy	47
New-Orleans	S. E.	Cloudy	50
Key West	E.	Clear	72
Havana	N. E.	Clear	72

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Minnesota	Feb. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Feb. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Paris	Feb. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Cella	Feb. 24	New-York	London.
England	Feb. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	Feb. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Malta	Feb. 26	New-York	Boston.

FOR THE WEST INDIES, &C.

Columbia	Feb. 24	New-York	Havana.
Tybee	Feb. 24	New-York	St. Domingo.

Foreign Mails Close at Post Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Minnesota*, at 10 A. M. Supplementary mail for said letters on Pier No. 46 North River, to 11:30 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	
Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, mail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cairo, Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit, Memphis, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 5:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn. &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 22—In steamship *Hammonia*, for Hamburg.—Philoderio Cazzami-Payzon, W. H. Paine, J. B. Muir, J. C. Keaton, Aleis Melzel, Henry Borel, H. B. Gaylord, Edgar Stanton, Chs. A. Page, M. Nordmann, Ernst L. Oppenheim, Hy. Ebye, Chas. Ebye, Dr. Rupprius, Julius Jaroslawski, Geo. Wilkens, Dr. Max Hess, Joseph Dennert and child, Simon Wolf and lady, Mrs. S. Wolf, Isaac Bamberger, Rudolph Ulrich, M. Loewhaft, Mrs. E. P. Durand and child, Miss Julia Durand, Miss Doris Jansen, H. W. J. Schmidt, M. Horwitz, Fred. Wasser, and others in the steerage.

In steamship City of Mexico, for Havana and Mexico—Mr. and Mrs. J. Barnet and 3 children, Mrs. F. A. Ruiz and son, D. W. MacLachlan, M. Salazar, S. Renaud, J. Bennett, R. Amos, J. W. Adams, Charles Moore, A. J. Fowler, A. Roch, Joseph Diaz, A. Sommers, J. Vidal.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 22—In steamship *Erin*, from Liverpool.—Fred. Fletcher and family, Jas. H. Mayo, N. Wise, Chas. Hampton, W. J. Chapman, A. J. Walsh, A. Howard, Thos. Cornelius, Jas. Kavanaugh and son, Mr. and Mrs. Tozier, Thos. Goodman, Thos. Andrews and daughter, Miss F. A. Stone, Master David Pattison.

In steamship Champion, from Charleston.—John Haller, J. W. Smith, R. K. Lovitt, J. K. Rosencrants, D. C. Slater, wife and child, W. Stroulle, Miss Buffington, Mrs. A. E. Wright and child, W. Ferris, T. P. Hood, Captain Nichols, W. Stratton, T. Thompson, L. P. Holdman and wife, A. B. Maybury, L. S. Benson, B. H. Nash and wife, Mrs. H. L. Higgins, E. H. Tomlinson, R. Bennett, S. P. Wilson, and others in the steerage.

In steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—Mrs. E. M. Conner, Mr. Anderson and lady, Mrs. J. E. Dickerson, Colonel J. M. R. Lovell, Colonel R. M. Caylor, A. D. Woolsey, C. E. Carlisle, G. W. Valentine, E. W. Udall, W. H. Cassidy, and 11 in the steerage.

FEB. 22.—In steamship *Calabria*, from Liverpool.—Mr. Greatorex, C. Beach, H. Henderson, A. Riley, A. G. Jones, R. Walker, J. R. Pratt, S. Madera, Mrs. M. Hinde and infant, Mr. J. Greco, M. R. Goddard, A. Wiggins, A. M. Adger, S. Farriquesson, J. P. Rodgers, Miss M. McLaurens, Mr. H. T. Lings, P. Knoth, W. Birkett, Miss Isabella Horne.

In steamship Huntsville, from Savannah.—D. Hogan, H. M. Prentiss, Geo. Sandford, Mrs. Gifford, Captain J. B. Hildreth, Wm. Fitzgerald.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 44 | Sun sets.... 5 45 | Moon sets.. 1 31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 25 | Gov. Island. 2 07 | Hell Gate.. 4 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 22.

Arrived.

Steamship Calabria (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool, Feb. 12, via Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and 193 passengers to C. G. Franklyn. Experienced fresh N. E. gales first part of passage, latter part moderate weather; Feb. 21, 10 miles W. of Fastnet, at 3:30 A. M. passed Cunard steamer bound E.; 20th, lat. 41 17, lon. 69 52, at 11:30 P. M. passed an Inman steamer bound E.; 21st, lat. 41 05, lon. 68 36, passed a National Company's steamer bound E. The C. brings $285,000 in freight.

Steamship Erin (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool Feb. 2, and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and 187 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Feb. 18, passed a Cunard steamship bound E.; 19th, passed a bark, showing letters H. H. M. F.; bound E.; 20th, passed steamship City of Baltimore, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Bosnia, (Br.,) Wilson, Naples Jan. 14, Messina 19th, Palermo 21st, and Gibraltar 28th, with fruit, &c., to Henderson Bros. Had moderate westerly winds the first 16 ds., since strong gales. The B. has lost a part of her cabin furniture, sails, &c., from the effects of heavy weather.

Steamship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Feb. 19, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., Feb. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Price, Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 19, with naval stores, &c., to James Hand.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Cortes, Nelson, New-Orleans Feb. 12, and S. W. Pass, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Schr. Wm. H. Tiers, (of Philadelphia,) Gifford, Matanzas 11 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to master. Has had heavy gales from S. to W. Feb. 19, off Cape Lookout, passed a large quantity of lumber adrift; appeared to be some vessel's deck load.

Schr. Althea, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Smith, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Had rough weather from Cape Lookout, and has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. Rosa Hume, (of Bridgeport,) Hughes, Nuevitas 11 ds., with cargo of Bolles, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. J. Wenberg. Had a succession of heavy gales for past 8 ds.

Schr. Hamilton, (of Mobile,) Gamble, Mobile, with cotton to Leaming Brown & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 17. Has been 10 ds. to the westward of Bermuda, with strong westerly winds.

Schr. Louis A. Van Brunt, (of Brookhaven,) Tyson, Galveston 18 ds., with cotton to Dayton, Kinnevan & Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght. Had heavy weather. Feb. 20, in co. with schr. S. B. Smith, for Baltimore.

Schr. J. M. Boylis, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Tornado, Parrott, Elizabethport, for Portland, Me.

Schr. Wave, Nash, Elizabethport, for Black Rock.

Schr. J. Paine, Stevens, Philadelphia, for Boston.

WIND—At sunset, moderate, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Hammonia, for Hamburg; City of Cork, for Liverpool, via Halifax; City of Mexico, for Vera Cruz, &c.; Leo, for Savannah; James Adger, for Charleston; Niagara, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—Arr. steamship William Lawrence, from Baltimore, with loss of rudder.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 22.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, from New-York; steamer Falcon, from Baltimore; ship Pacific, from St. Thomas.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 22.—Passed in—Brigs Torrid Zone, from New-York; Theresa, for Richmond.

Passed out—Ship Francis Cutting and bark Crimea, for Liverpool; brig John Swan, for Porto Rico.

Arr. steam yacht in Time, from New-York; revenue cutter Northerner, from Baltimore.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—Sld. steamship Bavaria, for Hamburg.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 22.—Arr. steamship W. P. Clyde and Regulator, from New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Calcutta, Feb. 11, bark Mendota, for Portland in 10 ds.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—Arr. schr. Lena Dunne, from St. John, N. B.

SPRING, 1870!

NEW GOODS

AT RETAIL,

MONDAY, FEB. 21.

FRENCH PRINTS,

PERCALES, JACONETS,

LAWNS, ORGANDIES,

Percale and Jaconet Robes,

ENGLISH PRINTS,

ALL OF NEW STYLES, AND MOSTLY CONFINED TO OURSELVES.

ALSO,

A MAGNIFICENT LINE OF

WHITE PIQUES,

EMBRACING

Over Two Hundred Different Qualities and Patterns,

WHICH WE BELIEVE TO BE UNEQUALED IN THE MARKET.

ALSO,

OTHER NEW FABRICS, FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,

TO WHICH WE INVITE ATTENTION.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

AIR LINE BONDS

CONNECTICUT INVESTORS

will find the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN and WILLIMANTIC R. R. Co. the most desirable form of investment now offered in the market.

The Bonds are exempt from every form of State or local taxation, and from the U. S. Income Tax.

The average saving thus made will amount to two and one-half per cent., which, added to the interest received, makes them equal to a bond paying nine and one-half per cent., and the rate of interest is not affected by a decline in gold.

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